G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

File No. 4 of 189

1901.

Serial Nos. 1–

(Police.)

Later references.

Pol 124-24(1-2).

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1–11

Part B for August 1901.

SUBJECT.

Oil and petty Stationery for Police Thannahas.

Indexed

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

(4)

P&L
4-98
16

Note

The original order sanctioning charges for oil and petty stationery is not forthcoming

~~[illegible]~~

The scale of allowances for such charges, as laid down in the Jndl Comm's Circular No 245/14 dt 9-5-76 and on page 51 of the Mysore Police Circulars, seems imperfect, and to require revision, in view of the expansion of Police work in all branches.

Instead of sanctioning increased allowances piecemeal and without reference to any fixed standard, it seems preferable to call upon the I.G. of Police to submit for approval a revised scale of charges applicable ~~through~~ to different classes of Police stations throughout the State.

Subd to Secy.

17-2-99.

I think so.

Calling detailed ~~[illegible]~~ note to the [illegible] regulated on [illegible] charges [illegible] scale for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

18-2-99

10675

Paper - call for detailed note to the [illegible] regulated on [illegible] charges [illegible] scale for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

55

Note (11)

The Deputy Commr

Kadur District brought to the notice of the Inspector General of Police in Mysore that the existing rates of oil and petty stationery for Police Tannas in his Dt which were sanctioned so far back as in 1875, were insufficient owing to the expansion of work in all the Branches of the Police Deptt, and requested that an additional sum of Rs 8,628-0 might be allowed for the same

no 595/54 dt 7-8-98

Sl no (1)

Cash average 1 to 1¼ to Sub Tanna
do — 1 to 1½ to Large do

oil { × ½ seer per Hd station per night i.e 15 seers per month.
Half of the above for Sub-Stations

Stationery { ordinary allowance is 1 Rupee per month for each Inspector & Sub-Inspector

Extra amount in special cases.

Please see serial no (10/C)

also Page 51 of Police Circulars.

The I. General considering

Page 2 of the above letter.

~~the~~ the above sum to be excessive requested the Deputy Commr. to reconsider ~~the matter~~ and submit revised proposals on the matter.

He accordingly sent up revised proposals reducing the amount to Rs 460 and the I. General submitted the same for the sanction of Govt.

On receipt of the said proposals, the Govt considered that instead of sanctioning increased allowances piecemeal and without

9871 of 24-2-99
9 1220

Sl. no (5)

reference to some recognized standard it would be reasonable to call upon the I.G.P. to submit ~~revised~~ for approval a revised scale of charges applicable to different classes of Police Stations throughout the State

Agreeably to the above the revised proposals are now submitted according to which the additional amount now asked for is

3556 dt 6-4-1920
306
SL no (10)

Rs 3439, per annum,
for all the Police
Stations in the State.

The total no of Police
Stations is 653 and
the present budget allotment
for the same is Rs
9287 per annum

Including Rs 3439
now asked for the
total cost of the
oil & petty stationery for all the stations in the
will hereafter be
Rs 1060-8-0 per mensem
per annum
or Rs 12726 Please

see the ~~proposition~~ ~~herewith submitted which~~
statement ~~contains~~ x Sl no
subd by the Inspr General containing
~~[illegible]~~ ~~the~~ detailed particulars
~~on~~ as to the classes into which he has divided the Station ~~the stations are~~
& the ~~[illegible]~~ scale allowed
for each of them ~~[illegible]~~

Subd to 1st [illegible]

Office Note

Subject :- Revision of scale under the head Oil and petty stationery for Jamadars

The Deputy Commissioner, Kaira District, brought to the notice of the Inspector General of Police that the existing rates of oil and petty stationery for Jamadars in his District which were sanctioned so far back as in 1875 were insufficient owing to the expansion of work in all the branches

ranches of the Police Department
ve requested an additional
sum of Rs 842-8-0 might be
allowed for the same.

The Inspector General
reduced the amount to Rs 460
and requested sanction of Govt
to the additional grant.

On receipt of the above
proposal, Govt ~~Comm~~ observed
~~that~~ instead of sanctioning
increased allowances piecemeal
and without reference to some
recognized standard it would
be preferable that the charges
applicable to different classes
of police stations throughout
the State should be regulated

on a fixed scale and proper Budget provision made in accordance therewith and called upon the Inspector General to submit such detailed information as might be necessary for the purpose. (vide Govt. Pro: No. 9871- J.1220 dy 24.2.1899)

S. No. 5

Agreeably to the above the Inspector General submitted proposals for regulating the scale which involved an increased cost of Rs 3439 per annum

S.1-10.

In their order No. 11630/J1160 dated 20th April 1900, Govt. observed that in the present state of finances, they wished to

S No 12

to avoid additional expenditure - every Department and therefore requested the Inspector General to report whether the scale could not be further revised and curtailed and the additional expenditure which may be considered unavoidable met by savings under other heads of the Police Budget.

With his present letter No. 3604/399 dated 12th April 1901 the Inspector General has submitted a revised scale reducing the amount originally proposed by Rs 300 and as regards further reduction states that as it is, the

stations are ill-lighted and look pinched in every way for want of sufficient allowance and it is not desirable to cut down the proposals more than I have done".

He further states that there are no other heads under which any retrenchment can be effected to make up for this increase and requests sanction to the scale now proposed by him

	Present allotment per annum.	Originally proposed per annum	Revised per annum
	Rs 9287	12726	12426
Oil + petty Stationery for Tannahs.			
Increase.		3439	3139

Subd for orders to the Secy

For reasons explained

S
5/01

By the I. Gl. the increased cost of lighting & stationery proposed may be sanctioned

9.5.01.

It was perhaps a mistake to have asked for a general revision. ~~Who~~ We have either to allow the whole sum asked for or to say the matter may be deferred. I believe the expenditure is necessary and cannot well be refused.

Submitted to the Dewan.

21/5/1901

F.S.01
689
Rd 4 Pu.
23.5.01.

3/6

The Secretary will kindly scrutinize the Police Budget & see if this amount cannot be got otherwise. It is impossible to increase the grant. With the result of such scrutiny the matter will be dealt with at the time of the Budget

802

3.14.01

Rd 5/6/01

stations are ill-lighted and look pinched in every way for want of sufficient allowance and it is not desirable to cut down the proposals more than I have done".

He further states that ere are no other heads under which any retrenchment can be effected to make up for this increase nd requests sanction to e scale now proposed by

min

	Present allotment per annum.	Originally proposed per annum	Revised per annum
oil + petty stationery for Tannahs.	Rs 9287	12726	12426
	Increase.	3439	3139

ubd for orders to the Secy

For reasons explained

S
5/01

Prot. Where is the Police Budget for the current year? Please put up.

When is the one for 1901-02 expected? I believe under recent orders these budgets are to be sent to Govt. first before incorporation in the Provl. Budget.

[illegible] 5-6-01

Budget obtained from the Comptroller's Office ~~[illegible]~~ is herewith submitted.

2. The Police Budget for 1901-02 was received in the Comptroller's Office.

The Budget for 1902-03, will be received in this Office in the first instance as per recent order of Govt.

Office Submitted

The delay of one month is to be regretted in such a simple matter. The Provl. Budget for 1901-02, which is included for Police estimates, is being just now considered by Govt. Submit at once to Secy. [illegible] 4.7.01

submitted to the Secretary

Please see the Dewans order of 3.6.01.

The Detailed Police Budget obtained from the Comptr's Office is put up with this. It has to be returned to the Comptr's Office –

Under (5) Executive Rural Police – Rs: 21600 have been provided against 4 "Travelling Allowance to Inspectors & Establishments" – both for 1900 - 1901 & 1901 - 1902 – But the actual Expenditure has been as follows –

1) For 1899 - 00. Rs: 12,745

2) Actual Expenditure for 1900 - 1901 for 8 months. July 00 to Feby 1901 – 10,514

Probable Expdtr for the rem 4 months – 5257

Total 15771.

For 1901-2 also the actual Expdtre may be put down as Rs 16000 in round figures. Thus There will be a saving of Rs: 5600. Out of this sum the increased allotment for oil etc: may be met. It is only 3139. The Inspr Genl of Police may if required be consulted.

[illegible]
5/7/01

Yes. Do so please

[illegible]
6/7

Expr Draft [illegible]
6/7/01

Draft subd
[illegible]
6/7/01

Office note continued -

As per foregoing orders, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~to~~ the Inspector General of Police

× vide this office docket No 195/7L16 dated 9/7/01

Police, was requested[×] to state whether the additional expenditure of Rs 3139 above referred to, may not be met from the saving of Rs 5600 pointed out under the head "Travelling allowance of establishment" & he now replies thereto in the affirmative

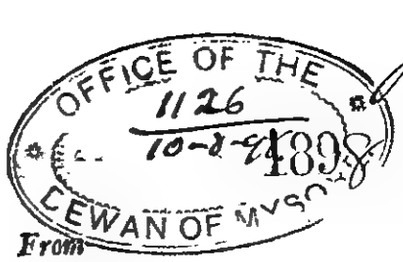
× vide his letter No 182/9 dy 10/7/01

Submitted for order
[illegible]
16/7/01

This may be recorded
10/8/1901 [illegible]

GN
12/8/01

Draft Subd
[illegible]
12/8/01.



J 188

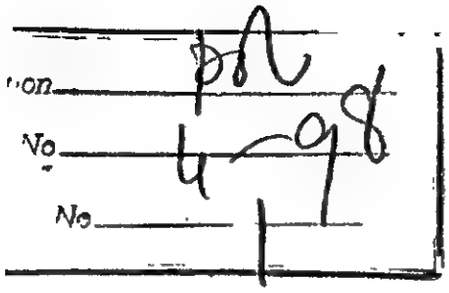
OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE
1126
10-8-98
1898

From

The Inspector General of Police
in Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
General and Revenue Depts.



Dated

Despatched 7 August 1898.

Received 9

General No. 595

No. 54

Enclosure No. One

Forwarding a statement shewing the Present and Proposed cost of oil and Petty stationery for the Kadur District and requesting sanction to the increased amount of Rs 460/applied for by the Dy Commissioner

J 10/8/98

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

Camp Mysore

No. 595/54 Dated, Bangalore, 7th August 1898

9

Enc. One

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,

I have the honor to state ...t the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, in reporting that the amount sanctioned under the head "Oil and petty stationery for tannas" in his District so far back as in 1875 has been found insufficient, states as follows:-

The towns like Chickmagalur, Kadur, Beruv, and Tarikere which have expanded on all sides since 1875, and the minor towns such as Srin-geri, Hariharpur, Ajjampura and Sakrepatam

which

present and proposed cost of oil and petty stationery for the Kadur District and to request that you will be so good as to accord sanction to the increased amount of Rs: 460/- applied for by the Deputy Commissioner

I have the honor to be,
Sir
your most obedient Servant,

Inspector General of Police.

R.S.

which have since become Municipal Towns, also impose systematic performance of night beats necessitating increased expense under Oil as the beat men during dark nights have to be supplied with oil and a light kept burning in the stations the whole night. The clerical work of both the head and sub-stations, having since been increased, additional amount for the purchase of petty stationery also, has to be provided.

The Deputy Commissioner in his first proposal applied for an increase of Rs: 842-8-0, which sum having been found very large he was requested to revise his proposals. In this view the Deputy Commissioner now submits a revised proposal and the amount to be increased has been reduced to Rs: 460, which I consider reasonable.

Under the foregoing circumstances I beg to forward herewith a statement shewing the present

Kadur District

Statement shewing the Present and Proposed rates of oil and Petty Stationery of Taluks.

	Stations	Taluks	Monthly amount at present			Proposed increase			Total			Remarks.
			Rs	as	ps	Rs	as	ps	Rs	as	ps	
1	Chickmagalur Kasba Station	Chickmagalur Taluk.	6	11	4	1	4	8	8	"	"	
2	Chickmagalur Towne		3	4	"	2	12	"	6	"	"	Municipal Town
3	Lingenhally		"	10	"	"	6	"	1	"	"	
4	Aldur		"	12	"	"	4	"	1	"	"	
5	Jakkanhally		"	12	"	"	4	"	1	"	"	
6	Kalasapur		"	12	"	"	4	"	1	"	"	
7	Kanathi		"	12	"	"	4	"	1	"	"	
8	Muthodi		"	10	"	"	2	"	"	12	"	
9	Attigundi		"	6	"	"	6	"	"	12	"	
10	Gudhal Kanave		"	12	"	"	"	"	"	12	"	
11	Kaimara. out post	out-post	"	12	"	"	"	"	"	12	"	
	Total		16	1	4	5	14	8				Rs: 22
1	Kadur Head Station	Kadur Taluk.	5	"	4	2	15	8	8	"	"	Kasba Station 6-0-0 Town Station 2-0-0
2	Kadur Town											
3	Sakrepatna		"	12	"	"	12	"	1	8	"	Municipal Town
4	Birur		"	12	"	2	4	"	3	"	"	Municipal Town
5	Yegati		"	12	"	"	4	"	1	"	"	
6	Kunkanad		"	12	"	"	4	"	1	"	"	
7	Anatargatte		"	10	"	"	6	"	1	"	"	
8	Singatagere		"	6	"	"	6	"	"	12	"	
9	Jogikanave		"	12	"	"	"	"	"	12	"	
10	Devanur		"	6	"	"	6	"	"	12	"	
11	Mattigatta		"	6	"	"	6	"	"	12	"	
	Total		10	8	4	7	15	8				Rs: 18-8-0

1	Tarikere Kasba Stn	Tarikere Talk.	4	15	"	2	1	"	7	"				
2	Tarikere Town.					3			3					Municipal Town
3	Agsampur		"	10	"	1	6	"	2	"	"			Municipal Town
4	Shivane		"	10	"	"	6	"	1	"	"			
5	Luigadahally		"	10	"	"	6	"	1	"	"			
6	Lakvalli		"	10	"	"	6	"	1	"	"			
7	Santaveri		"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"			
8	Makonhally		"	12	"	"	"	"	"	12	"			
9	Jodhatte		"	10	"	"	6	"	1	"	"			
10	Ghante Kanave		"	10	"	"	2	"	"	12	"			
11	Germarday		"	12	"	"	"	"	"	12	"			
12	Kalhathipur		"	12	"	"	"	"	"	12	"			
13	Jampadahalla		"	12	"	"	"	"	"	12	"			
14	Lalbagh.		"	12	"	"	"	"	"	12	"			
	Total.		12	7	"	9	1	"						Rs: 21-8-"
1	Mudgere Kasba	Mudgere Talk.	4	10	"	2	6	"	7	"	"			Municipal Town
2	Kalasa		"	12	"	"	12	"	1	8	"			
3	Ganedsde			12		"	4	"	1	"	"			
4	Javali			12		"	4	"	1	"	"			
5	Banakal			12		"	4	"	1	"	"			
6	Maddikere			12		"	"	"	"	12	"			
7	Sampagikan			12		"	"	"	"	12	"			
8	Wagar			12		"	"	"	"	12	"			
	Total		9	14	"	3	14	"						Rs: 13-12-

1	Koppa	Koppa Taluk	3	2	4	3	13	8	7	"	"	
2	Sariharpur		2	8	"	"	8	"	3	"	"	Municipal Town
3	Sringeri		2	"	"		"	"	3	"	"	Municipal Town
4	Sollebyle		"	14	"	"	2	"	1	"	"	
5	Begar		"	8	"	"	4	"	"	12	"	
6	Kigga		"	8	"	"	4	"	"	12	"	
7	Agalgandi		"	6	"	"	6	"		12		
8	Sunkadamakki		"	4	"	"	8	"		12		
9	Koradahithu		"	12	"	"	"	"		12		
10	Halmattur		"	12	"	"	"	"		12		
11	Salbankodji		"	12	"	"	"	"		12		
12	Kudregundi		"	12	"	"	"	"		12		
	Total		13	2	4	6	13	8				Rs 20-"-"
	Yedehally Kasba	Yedehally Sub Taluk	2	"	4	1	15	8	4	"	"	Municipal Town
2	Balehonnur		1	2	"	"	6	"	1	8	"	
3	Magundi		"	12	"	"	4	"	1	"	"	
4	Hipla		"	10	"	"	6	"	1	"	"	
5	Tadasa		"	9	4	"	2	8	"	12	"	
6	Chikagrahara		"	12		"	"	"	"	12	"	
7	Megarmatski		"	"	"	"	12	"	"	12	"	
8	Danivasa or Bomenahally		"	"	"	"	12	"	"	12	"	
	Total		5	13	8	4	10	4				Rs: 10-8-0
	and Total monthly		67	14	8	38	5	4	106	4	"	
	Ditto — per annum		815	"	"	460	"	"	1275	"	"	

A Nagaraj
Inspector General of Police

21

(2)

To,

The I. General of Police
in Mysore.

Dated 6th Septr 1898.

No 3205
8357

His letter no 595/54 of the 7th ultimo requesting sanction to a further ~~increased~~ sum of Rs 4 60 to meet the increased cost of oil and petty stationery of certain Police stations in the Kadur Dt.

With reference to the above, has the honor to request that a copy of the order under which the existing grants were sanctioned in 1875 may kindly be furnished to this office at an early date.

B. O.
[illegible]
3/9/98
for Secy:

mu

Enclosure to No. 2774
2 55
By 6—2 89

MYSORE POLICE CIRCULARS,

REVISED UP TO 1885.

ABORTION.

No. 943—13, dated 1st December 1881.

Though cases of miscarriage constitute an offence, Police officers are strictly warned that cases coming under Sections 312 to 318 should only be taken up on the clearest *primâ facie* evidence, and that the investigation should only be carried on by a superior Police officer who would conduct them with due regard to the feelings of the parties concerned.

ACCIDENTAL FIRES.

Where there is reason to believe the fire to have been caused intentionally, and under circumstances that would support a charge of mischief under Sections 435 to 438 of the Indian Penal Code, the case is cognizable; otherwise, or unless death has been caused, the Police have nothing more to do with an accidental fire than try to quench it if near enough to do so. No special reports need be sent in to the Magistracy of such occurrences, nor need any action be taken, mention of the news being merely made in the station or sub-station house report of the day.

A FORM.

Circular No. 428—26, dated 31st May 1876.

This form will be used as the report required to be submitted under Section 127, Criminal Procedure Code, to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in cases in which the Police on completion of their investigation received the charge as one that is true and cognizable and in which persons have been charged and arrests made.

Columns 1 to 11 inclusive of this form will be filled up by the Police officer who conducted the investigation and who (specially in grave cases) should ordinarily be present to prosecute the case when it is enquired into by the Magistracy.

In column 1 will be filled the number of the charge which will be from one upwards *of received cases*—a fresh series being commenced for each year.

The date to be shown in column 1 is that of the preparation of the charge sheet.

In column 2, the sections of Indian Penal Code applicable will be first quoted, and underneath a brief descriptive outline of the occurrence in narrative form, with date, locality, &c, will be given.

With reference to columns 3 and 4, the provisions of Section 130, Criminal Procedure Code, should be carefully studied and carried out, the number of recognizance bonds sent with the charge sheet being shown in a foot note.

In column 5, the complainant should ordinarily be shown as the 1st witness and the others in the order of sequence in which the enquiry would probably be conducted ; thus a person called to corroborate the statement of another should be placed next to that one in the order of witnesses.

In column 6, the points material to the charge should be set forth with brevity, thus--

No. 1, A. B. That his house was broken into and certain of his property shown in column 11 taken.

No. 2. B. C. That he is a neighbour of 1st witness, heard the alarm and knows certain property shown in column 11 to belong to 1st witness.

No. 3, C. D. That he saw the prisoner running away from 1st witness' house on the alarm being given.

No. 4. D. E. That he pursued prisoner on the alarm and in a scuffle gave him the wound he now bears in the face.

No. 5, E. F. That prisoner brought him the property for sale and that he took it at once to the police.

No. 6, F. G. That he took the prisoner into custody with the property as described by 5th witness.

In column 7, the name, parentage, age, &c., of the prisoner or accused person should be entered.

Column 8 will show the date when and by whom prisoner was *first* taken into custody.

Column 9 will show the date on which the prisoner was *first* placed before a Magistrate, *viz.*, under Section 124, Criminal Procedure Code.

In column 10, the dates of confinement in Station and of release on bail *by the police* (under Section 128, Criminal Procedure Code,) will be shown.

In column 11, a descriptive list will be given of any "weapons or articles which it may be necessary to produce before the Magistrate."

These will ordinarily be such, the finding of which shall have been already reported to the Magistrate under Section 415, Criminal Procedure Code.

Care will be taken that all large articles are sealed with the *personal* seal of the Police officer who first took charge of them; small articles should be wrapped up in cloth and the ends so fastened and secured by the seal of the above officer, that the cloth cannot be opened without detection.

The property while in charge of the police should be kept in a locked box or locked room in the Police Station.

After each day's enquiry the property opened for inspection should be re-sealed.

As soon as a case is disposed of, the Magistrate will pass orders about the disposal of the property which, thenceforward, will on no account remain in charge of the police, unless it is required to be produced before a higher Court. (Section 418, Criminal Procedure Code.)

Columns 12 to 18 of the charge sheet will be filled up by the Magistrate enquiring into the case, who, on completion of the case, will, without delay, send the charge sheet to the Deputy Commissioner or Police Assistant Commissioner.

In grave cases the charge sheet will be sent by the above officers to the Police Secretary.

In the District of———the Inspector in submitting to the Magistrate a charge sheet in Form "A" remarks—

"the depositions of these 9 witnesses are attached."

It is not necessary in a police investigation to record *for submission to a Magistrate* any depositions of witnesses in detail.

All that is required under Section 127, C. P. C., is that the police report of the case be submitted in the "form prescribed

ARREST OF A BRITISH OR NATIVE SOLDIER.

In the event of the arrest by the police of soldiers, British or Native, charged with the commission of an offence, early intimation of the fact should be given to the Officer Commanding the Regiment to which the men arrested may belong, so as to enable him to adopt in time any measures he may think necessary for their defence.

Vide Circular No. 1296-67, dated 12th September 1876.

ATTENDANCE.

It is requested that 5 per cent of the men of a District should be ordered in accordance with instructions contained in Circular Order *vide* school to report themselves at the Bangalore Head-Quarter Police School on the due date to undergo instruction. Men able to read and write should be selected.

Vide Circular No. 1132—47, dated 20th August 1875.

Vide Circular No. 878—37, dated 14th March 1881.

ATTENDANCE.

Vide School.

BAIL BONDS.

This book will be kept as required by Sections 125, 128 and 129, C. P. C., and duly paged both in foil and counterfoil. The left side, *viz.*, counterfoil, will be kept in the book at the station duly filled in and initialed by the officer who detaches the sheet.

Attention is also called to the clause of Section 127, C. P. C.

When a person has been bailed under Section 125, the bail bond will be sent with the B Form.

When bailed to answer a charge of a bailable offence (Section 121), the bond will be sent with the charge sheet, Form A.

The bail to be taken must not be excessive, but in proportion to the means of the person accused and to the gravity of the offence.

When the police find it necessary to act under the provisions of Section 399, C. P. C., the money or notes deposited will

be sent to the Magistrate whose receipt for the same will be taken and sent to head-quarters with the station house report of the day, due mention being made of the same therein.

It must be clearly understood that the bail bond is distinct from the bail security bond, which is printed on the back of the bail bond.

The bail bond is taken from the accused, and the other from his sureties

BATTA.

Batta is an item which must be disbursed with the same regularity as pay and drawn in the same baravards. In fact it may be considered as part of a man's salary while he is serving in such parts of a District for which batta is sanctioned.

Batta is forfeited by men of Malnad and Ghat Stations while on leave or from other causes absent from those stations.

Rates of Batta for Police men at Malnad and Ghat Stations.

	Duffadars at Rs. each.	Peons at Rs. each.
Bangalore	1 8 0	1 0 0
Tumkur	1 8 0	1 0 0
Mysore	2 0 0	1 8 0
Hassan	2 0 0	1 8 0
Do	1 8 0	1 0 0
Chitaldroog	1 8 0	1 0 0
Shimoga	2 0 0	1 8 0
Do	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kadur	2 0 0	1 8 0
Do	1 8 0	0 0 0

Travelling batta at the usual rate of ½ths of pay may be drawn by public servants accompanying Police Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners on duty beyond 5 miles from District head-quarters provided that the following scale is not exceeded when they accompany the Police Assistant Commissioners :—

1 Mushi 3 Orderly Constables.

When travelling on police duties in their own Districts, Police Assistant Commissioners will draw travelling allowance at the rates noted in the margin on bills countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner and Police Secretary.

Allowance by time, 8 Rs. per diem.
Do by distance, 6 annas per mile.

If on any day they travel 20 miles or more, they are entitled for such day to travelling allowance at the authorized mileage rate in lieu of the day rate.

Ordinary inspection in the travelling bill should be distinguished from any other more urgent duty, for, as a rule, it is not intended that Police Assistant Commissioner should travel at rapid rates during ordinary inspection.

Vide Circular No. 1972—106, dated 14th August 1875.

Attention has been drawn to the fact that some Police Assistant Commissioners draw "mileage" while engaged on the ordinary duty of inspecting Tannahs; "mileage" is properly claimable only in cases such as dacoity, murder, &c. where, on public grounds, the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the Police Assistant Commissioner's presence at the scene of crime is desirable.

A proper inspection of many stations cannot be made in one day.

The Deputy Commissioners will carefully scrutinize the batta bills of Police Assistant Commissioners and disallow "mileage" for any journey for which it has been charged unnecessarily.

It should be understood that Head-quarter Inspectors are not entitled to batta or mileage for travelling on ordinary inspection duty within their own Districts, as they receive horse allowance. Where however they are required for special reasons to travel on emergent public duty to a distance beyond the limits of their Districts or at great speed within their Districts and are in consequence necessarily put to expense, batta or mileage bills may be sent up with an explanation of the reasons for the charge.

No. 1152—41, dated 18th March 1880.

BEAT.

In Kasaba stations ½, and in out stations ⅓rds, of the men should go daily on patrol along roads and visit the villages attached to their stations and also communicate and bring in daily routine

reports of other stations. Where the station is within six miles, one man will walk the whole distance, but where the other station is too far for a single beat, the beat men starting from each station should meet at a village or point nearly equi-distant from each.

It should be carefully explained to the men that the object of their going on beat is to aid in the prevention and detection of crime, and to glean all possible information; they will therefore make a point of visiting chuttrums, choultries, bandy-stands, &c., on main roads, and in villages, they will see the Patels, Talvars, &c., and find out from them every occurrence of importance that has taken place in the village.

Patels should be desired to have ready for and give to the beat Peon a brief report of such occurrences in the village to which he will affix the name of the Peon and the day and hour at which he visited the village and took the report. These reports should be sent to District Head-quarters with the daily report of the station and be filed there, so that the Deputy Commissioner may suitably notice any report found to be incorrect.

Vide Circular No. 1229—53, dated 5th September 1874.

B. FORM.

Form B is the report required to be submitted under Sections 117 and 125, C. P. C, in cases where the information laid described a cognizable offence, but in which the Police Officer sees grounds to presume that the facts have been exaggerated, or that the case is groundless, or the circumstances are such that the apprehension of any persons accused or suspected, or their transmission to the Magistrate, or any further action of the Police is not necessary for the ends of justice.

Columns 1 to 3 will be filled up by the investigating Police Officer, who will thereupon transmit it to the Inspector, who will in due course fill up column 4, and send the report to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

In grave cases, and where the Inspector is the investigating officer, he will fill up columns 1 to 3 inclusive, and transmit the report to the Police Assistant Commissioner who will fill up column 4 and send the report to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Columns 5 and 8 inclusive will be filled up by the Magistrate, who takes cognizance of the report under Chapter XI, C. P. C., disposing of it under Section 117, or otherwise, according to circumstances.

In cases in which under Section 125, C. P. C., any persons have been arrested and released on bail or recognizance, a duplicate of the bail bond or recognizance bond must be sent with the report.

If a case reported in B Form as groundless, should at any subsequent time turn out to be true, it must be taken up again and reported in A Form.

In all cases in which heinous offences reported by the Police to the Police Secretary's Office are taken to the Magistrate in Form "A," the Magistrate will immediately after disposal of the case fill in columns 14 and 15 with the information required and send the document direct to the Deputy Commissioner, who will forward it to the Police Secretary's Office with the progress reports without delay

Vide Circular No. 630—18, dated 2nd May 1874.

Attention has been directed to the large number of cases referred by the Police in "B" Form to Magistracy as false, or as cases first described to them as cognizable, but which on investigation, turn out to be noncognizable, and in which therefore there are no grounds for them to take action.

There are doubtless many cases in which complainants with a view to avoid the stamp required before a complaint in a non-cognizable case can be entertained by a Magistrate, or under the influence of feelings of excitement, exaggerate the circumstances of a complaint to invoke the immediate aid of the Police, On the other hand, there is often a tendency on the part of the Police to throw discredit on the truth of a case in which detection appears to be difficult, or, for other reasons, unpalatable to them to prosecute, and if the reports "B" Form are unhesitatingly accepted by Magistrates, a great and undue power would thereby given to the Police; hence it is very desirable that complainants should know that the power of *quashing* complaints does not vest in the Police.

CERTIFICATES.

It has been noticed that a Taluk Police Inspector granted to his subordinate a certificate. This is irregular and the Deputy Commissioners are requested to warn all their Police Officers that giving such certificates is probibited. The Depaty Commissioner as Head of the Police in his District is the only Officer who should give an opinion on the qualifications of members of the Force.

CHARACTERS.

Vide suspicious.

CHARGE. *(Sheet.)*

Vide A Form.
,, B Form.

CLOTHING.

Inspectors and Jamadars will provide themselves with uniform of a fixed pattern, *viz* :—

For Inspectors.

TURBAND.—An ordinary red Madura turband embroidered with gold-thread about one inch wide.

COAT.—A blue cloth or fine serge short coat, trimmed with mohair braid, the words "Police Inspector" on collar to be embroidered in gold lace instead of silver.

TROWSERS.—Blue cloth or white drill according to season.

N. B.—The above uniform to be worn by Inspectors, &c., when at head-quarters or attending the Courts or Offices of Magistrates or other superioro fficers.

When the Inspector is moving about his taluk or in his own office, rigid adherence to uniform will not be required, provided his rank is recognizable by his dress.

Jamadars.

TURBAND.—An ordinary Madura red turband embroidered with gold thread about ½ inch wide.

It is therefore ordered that a Magistrate, before striking off (as unworthy of credit) any complaint reported in "B" Form by the Police will issue a notice to the parties complaining to the effect that the Police have stated reasons why the complaint should not be entertained, and fixing a day when he will be prepared to hear any grounds the complainant may have to show against these reasons. If the complainant does not appear, *or* appearing, fail to satisfy the Magistrate that the complaint should be entertained, the case can be struck off, or otherwise dealt with on its merits.

It has been observed from the progress reports of heinous offences that many cases sent up by the Police for the orders of the Magistrate in B Form are pending for several months. The practice of keeping the Police long in ignorance of what the opinion of the Magistracy may be is open to objection. It is manifest that if a Magistrate after a delay of 3 months comes to the opinion that the case sent up by the Police in B Form is a true one and directs further enquiry to be made, the Police are put under great disadvantages by the delay on the part of the Magistrate in giving his orders.

Circular No. 993—55, dated 24th October 1877.

For the foregoing reasons it is suggested that the District Magistrate should issue the necessary orders to the Magistracy for the disposal of each case with as little delay as practicable.

Vide Cases (false).

BILLS.

Bills, such as "Detailed Contingent Bill," "Batta Bill," "Police Assistant's Cart-hire Bill" of each month must be sent in so as to reach the Police Secretary's Office by the 5th of the following month, explanation being given of any delay beyond this date. Cart-hire Bill should invariably be accompanied with an explanatory memo.

Circular No. 1252, dated 11th February 1876.

Particular attention is drawn to the Comptroller Circular which requires that the total of each bill should be put down in writing.

BLACK MARK.

Vide Punishment.

BOOK.

Vide Inspection.

CASTES.

The proportions of the different castes to be employed should be as follow :—

Brahmans of all classes	Two-tenths.
Other Hindus or Native Christians.	Five-tenths.
Muhammadans	Three-tenths.

Inferior grades, *viz.*, Daffedars and Peons :—

Brahmans	..	..	One-tenth.
Muhammadans	..	..	Four-tenths.
Hindus	..	..	Five-tenths.

No. 269—10, dated 26th June 1882.

It is undesirable to restrict the discretion of Deputy Commissioners in their selection or to bar the employment of deserving and qualified men; but in this respect they should bear in mind that the main object aimed at is the prevention of the undue preponderance of any one class among the ranks of the Police. If the number exceeds the proportions laid down, an explanation of the necessity thereof should be submitted to the Police Secretary.

CASES (FALSE.)

The attention of the Deputy Commissioners is drawn to the large number of cases struck off as false owing to the non-attendance of the complainant before the Magistrates. Notices to complainants are generally served by the Police and consequently proper proof of service should always be insisted on before final orders are passed.

No. 1140—38, dated 16th October 1878.

In the event of a complaint having been evidently made through malice or with intent to injure, attention is invited to Sections 182 and 211 of the Indian Penal Code, under which action should be taken to prevent false and malicious complaints.

(CERTIFICATE) LAST PAY.

No 1125 59, dated 13th November 1877.

It is requested that a last-pay certificate to an Inspector obtaining leave on medical certificate or leave on private affairs when entitled to moiety of salary may invariably be submitted to the Head-Quarter Office.

Coat.—Dark blue serge or cloth somewhat similar in make to the Inspector's coat, but looser with four buttons down the front and without any braid. A descriptive badge to be worn on the right arm or cuff.

Trowsers.—Dark blue serge or flannel or white drill according to season.

Daffadars and Peons.

Daffadars and Peons will provide themselves with a plain turband of the prescribed pattern.

They will be provided free of cost by Government with the following scale of clothing—

Annually.

One blue serge coat.
One pair of black dyed cotton trowsers.

Occasionally.

Waist-belts.
Buttons.
Collar Numbers.

The number of coats available for issue in the District store should be shown in the monthly return of the force in a foot-note at the bottom of the first page.

No. 1246—20, dated 13th March 1882.

It has been noticed that clothing was not issued as regularly as might be wished and several Constables had not received new coats or trowsers for a great deal more than a year, consequently the police although dressed in uniform were not as tidy as they should have been.

The Heads of the Taluk Police should see that the men are properly supplied with clothing.

COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 728—24, dated 2nd August 1878.

It has been brought to notice that Police Assistant Commissioners in certain Districts are in the habit of signing all papers 'for Deputy Commissioner'; and one case has occurred which led to the be-

lief that it was done without the knowledge or special authority of the Deputy Commissioner in the case. This practice is irregular and should be discontinued at once.

All communications containing the orders or opinions of the Deputy Commissioner as well as all documents of importance and most specially all orders purporting to proceed from the Deputy Commissioner, directing applications to or prosecutions before the Criminal Courts should, at all times, be signed by the Deputy Commissioner himself.

Matters of ordinary routine such as returns, progress reports of crime, first intelligence reports and the like, may be signed by the Police Assistant Commissioner under the general authority of the Deputy Commissioner.

This order is not intended to prohibit the signature by the Police Assistant Commissioner for the Deputy Commissioner, of communications of an emergent nature of which the draft has been approved by the Deputy Commissioner when the latter is out on camp and separated from his office establishment.

CONFESSION.

No 1710 –60, dated 27th January 1879.

It has been brought to notice that the police too frequently rely for convictions on the confessions of accused persons and that having obtained a confession they neglect to collect other independent evidence in order to secure a conviction.

It should be explained to the members of the police force that confessions by prisoners before Magistrates are by no means conclusive proof of guilt. The confessions are becoming to be regarded by the criminal courts and not without reason, of little value.

The police should not, as they do now, direct their principal efforts to an examination of the accused and to an endeavour to get some admission out of him ; but they should seek for proof of guilt from the circumstances of the case and from the statements of persons other than the accused.

If a Police officer has reason to suppose that the accused person will give a true account of the case leading to the conviction of other persons more guilty than himself, he may very properly report this to the Magistrate trying or inquiring into the case, in

order that a pardon may be tendered to the accused under Section 347 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

But the first and principal efforts of the police should be directed to a searching enquiry into all the circumstances of the case and from all persons who are likely to be able to give information, so that a clue as to the guilty person may be established independently of any admission made by the accused himself.

The attention of all members of the police force is called to Section 121 of the Criminal Procedure Code which prohibits Police officers from offering any inducement to an accused person by threat or promise or otherwise to make any disclosure or confession.

It is believed that this provision of the law is altogether overlooked by many Police officers engaged in the investigation of cases. It is therefore necessary to inform the force generally that any Police officer offending against the law in this respect will be punished.

COMPLAINTS.

Instructions for keeping Register of Head Station.

1. The station-house register is to be kept by the senior officer at the station, and on no account is the register to be allowed out of the station-house.

2. This register is to contain the purport of *all* complaints and occurrences reported at the station, as required by Sections 112 and 113, Criminal Procedure Code. All unusual occurrences will also be noted and entered herein as also all steps taken by the police in the prevention or detection of crime, *vide* Section 126, Criminal Procedure Code.

3. When one page is insufficient for the entry, the subject may be continued on the next page.

4. A note showing where the Inspector and Jamadar are believed to be and the date they *last* visited the station, should be shown at the end of the day's entries, after which a line should be drawn across the page.

5. An exact copy of all entries in the register will be the station-house report, and will be forwarded daily to the Police Assistant Commissioner in the printed form prescribed, it being of course sent through the head station when it is sent by a Sub-station.

6. The book will be paged as soon as it is received from upwards.

The details of all cases reported day by day and also all other cases not disposed of in which action may be taken by Police during the day under report, will be shown in the police station-house reports sent to Head-Quarters.

CONFINEMENT UNLAWFUL.

No. 832—35, dated 24th February 1881, Chief Commissioners Proceeding.

In one District a prisoner was detained by the Taluk Police over 24 hours without a Magistrate's detention order and the Deputy Commissioner having explained the circumstances under which itwas done it is undesirable to insist on the prosecution of the Police officer for unlawful confinement; but the detention of a prisoner over 24 hours without making any effort to take him before a Magistrate in due time is illegal, and punishable by law. The Deputy Commissioner should bear this in mind and should impress the fact on the understanding of the police.

CORRESPONDENCE.

It is requested that in future all covers unless of an urgent or confidential nature addressed to the Inspector General may be forwarded to the Head-Quarter office direct and not to the camp.

All reports, diaries and other references from Inspectors and other Police officers should be sent direct to the Police Assistant Commissioner, who will pass his orders in all matters connected with the interior economy and discipline of the Police force, punctual submission of diaries, and regular discharge by officers and men of their respective duties.

It is sufficient if only such diaries as contain important matters are passed on to the Deputy Commissioner.

All important papers to be submitted to the Inspector General such as Reports of heinous offences, Fortnightly progress reports, his own Diaries &c., should be prepared in the office of the Police Assisstant Commissioner, and laid before the Deputy Commissioner prior to transmission. All returns and papers of a routine nature should be sent direct to the Inspector General's office.

The whole of the police records both in the Vernacular and in English should be kept in the office of the Police Assistant Commissioner and can always be inspected by the Deputy Commissioner, to whom the whole Police office establishment is subordinate

but it should be kept as a seperate department under the Deputy Commissioner and not be placed under the Judicial or English or any other Department. Correspondence between the Police Assistant Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner should, as much as possible, be discouraged and whatever correspondence there may be relating to any matter connected with police, should invariably be kept with the records of the Police Department and no where else.

Circular No. 2223—110, dated 31st January 1877.

No correspondence should take place between Inspectors and the District Head-Quarter office on miscellaneous matters such as :—

1. Misconduct or sickness of subordinates.
2. Absence of subordinates with or without leave.
3. Transfer of men or men wanted to complete establishment.
4. Complaints about pay, loss or damage to clothing, &c.
5. Applications for leave.
6. Reports about village police working ; and Inspectors &c., should use their general diary to bring such matters to notice.

CONTINGENCIES OFFICE.

The items under this head will be of the following nature :—

I. Charges for express.

II. „ for record boards and other petty articles for office use.

III. Cart hire incurred for record, clothing, equipments or stores sent from the office of the Inspector General to Districts and on to Taluks, &c.

2. The sums will be drawn as required on contingent abstract to be adjusted by monthly detailed contingent bill. A proportion of about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the budget provision under this head has been placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners, the remainder being reserved in the office of the Inspector General for supply of furniture to stations or Inspectors.

Police Assistant Commissioners are allowed permanent advance of Rs. 30 to meet their office contingent charges.

Police Department contingent charges will be disbursed on contingent abstracts signed by the Deputy Commissioner. The detailed bills will be submitted to the office of the Comptroller Accountant General in Mysore through the Inspector General

The Inspector General will intimate to the officer in charge of the District Treasury, through the office of the Comptroller in Mysore, before the commencement of the official year, to what extent the officer in charge of the District Treasury is authorized to pay the contingent abstracts of his respective subordinates.

Vide Comptroller's Circular to the officers in charge of District Treasuries.

No. 1174, dated 16th January 1875.

CONTINGENT BILL DETAILED.

The bill for expenditure incurred on account of Railway fare in January was submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of one District for sanction in February, but the amount has been charged in the detailed contingent bill for January. The course adopted is irregular. All sums expended, as well as those sanctioned during the month should be charged in the detailed contingent bill for the month.

No. 1137, dated 5th March 1880.

The attention of the Deputy Commissioners is drawn to the fact that these irregularities have occurred under the signature "for Deputy Commissioner" of an Assistant Commissioner.

CONVICTS ESCAPED.

Attention is drawn to the large number of convicts escaped from Jails, and Deputy Commissioners are directed to enjoin the use of the utmost vigilance in endeavouring to re-capture the escaped convicts whose numbers are unduly great.

No 344—8, dated 1st July 1880, Chief Commissioner's Proceedings.

Many of them including all who are not natives of Mysore have in all probability left the Province, but recollecting the strong tendency of the native of this country to return to the village where he was born and where his relatives live, it is incredible that many re-captures could not be effected if intelligent measures were adopted for obtaining information at the convict's native village whenever he might happen to re-visit it.

It is feared that the circumstances of each case too easily slip into oblivion with the change of officials and in the midst of routine of every day work, and it is therefore directed that strenuous efforts be used to re-capture such convicts.

CRIME COGNIZABLE.

No. 792—28, dated 20th November 1879.

In one case it has been noticed that Inspectors have been instructed to submit express reports in heinous offences to the Deputy Commissioner's office through the Amildars of Taluks. This procedure is opposed to the instructions issued in Circular No. 2,205—106 of the 30th January 1877, para 8, clause II, and should therefore be discontinued at once wherever the practice obtains.

The attention of all Police officers should be drawn to the cancelment of the above order.

CRIME.

Instructions for keeping the Taluk General Register of cases investigated by the Police.

This book will be paged from one upwards.

In this register shall be entered not only all cognizable cases reported to the Police, but also those non-cognizable cases which are prosecuted by the Police, by laying information before the Magistracy under Section 93, C. P. C. and under para 21 of the Regular Police Rules, such as, affray, mischief, &c., together with those referred to and investigated by the Police by order of a Magistrate under Sections 110 and 146, C. P. C.

In column 1 of the register, the cases shall be numbered consecutively each month according to the order in which they are reported, and underneath this number shall be given the yearly number, a new series being commenced every year.

In column 2 shall be entered the exact locality and hour as near as may be ascertained where the case occurred, and date of occurrence; thus, "at——P. M. or A. M. 6-9-75, Yedahalli 5 miles east of kasaba" or (station).

In column 3 shall be entered the number assigned to the complaint in the daily register.

In column 4 shall be entered the number and date of the first information report sent to the Magistrate.

When a Magistrate directs an enquiry to be made by the Police under Section 110 of Act X of 1872, *i. e.* in a non-cognizable case, the Police officer will proceed generally in the same manner as he would in a cognizable case. The Magistrate's order confers on him full power to Act.

After investigation, the Police officer will submit a report of the case to the Magistrate ordering the enquiry in A or B form as he may think fit.

In column 5 shall be entered briefly the nature of the complaint or occurrence as reported to the Police, with the section of the Penal Code or the law under which the Police consider it falls. Thus "Section 457, I. P. C. *House-breaking.*"

In column 6 shall be entered the names of the complainant and accused.

In column 7 shall be entered the name of the investigating officer.

In column 11 shall be entered any preliminary orders with dates, such as special orders for detention of accused or remands of the case by the Magistrate, as shown in the column heading, as well as the final order.

In column 14 shall be entered the number in register and dates of special diaries in which any particulars of the case can be found with their dates.

Sufficient space should be left under each entry of a case to fill in information of subsequent steps and after the first entry of a case, the information required under column 8 may be written all along the page under columns 1 to 8 inclusive. All entries are to be as brief as possible.

Attention is called to the definition of cognizable and non-cognizable cases.

I. "Cognizable offence or case means an offence or case in which a Police officer may by any law in force for the time being arrest without warrant."

II. "Non-cognizable offence or case means an offence or case in which a Police officer may not arrest without warrant."

This definition would not affect a Police officer's power in a case referred to him under Section 110, C. P. C.

N B.—Generally the power of a Police officer to arrest with or without a warrant a person accused or suspected of the commission of an offence can be ascertained from column 3 of Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, but further powers are sometimes given by special or local laws, and also in special cases, *e. g.*, (Ss. 93 and 94 of the Code)

When a case has been prosecuted to conviction, or finally disposed of, *viz*, struck out as false, &c., a few lines may be drawn *across* the register of the case, and cases not thus scored will be understood to indicate that they are undetected or pending disposal.

Whenever any new entry is made in this register it must be notified in the station-house report of the day which is submitted to the Police Assistant Commissioner, with sufficient information to trace the case referred to.

Circular No. 919—46 dated the 20th April 1875

Misapprehension exists as to the scope of Section 116, Criminal Procedure Code, and some Inspectors are under the impression that it refers to non-cognizable cases.

This is an error. It is strictly speaking a part or continuation of Sections 114 and 115, and therefore refers purely to cognizable cases "in which the accused is named, and which is not of a serious nature," such as, petty theft, assault, &c., in which the circumstances are not aggravated, or are so clear as to render an investigation unnecessary, while the offence imputed is petty in its nature and where therefore the complainant has time to get redress by making his complaint to the Magistracy.

In such cases the Police will act under Section 117, Criminal Procedure Code, and decline to take any action beyond reporting the substance of the complaint or information for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction and referring the complainant to that officer.

Instructions for keeping Ledger.

All offences entered in the District General Register of crime shall be tabulated in this ledger under its appropriate heading and such entries should furnish necessary data for the preparation of all crime returns.

This book should be paged and an index made to show the number of pages allotted for entries of each offence.

The number of pages will, of course, be proportionate to the frequency of the crime; thus a very few pages would probably suffice for the offence of "rape," while a large number should be allotted for "theft," &c.

In column 1 shall be entered the monthly number consecutively.

In column 2 shall be entered the number the case bears in the District register, and in column 3 the number it bears in the Taluk register.

Taluks may be noted by letters thus:—

Bangalore District.

A. Bangalore Taluk.
B. Hoskote Taluk.
C. Nelamangala Taluk.
D. Kungul Taluk.
E. Anekal Taluk.
F. Magadi Taluk.
G. Chikballapur Taluk.

and so on, this index being entered in fly leaf of this book and the letter only will be entered in column 4 to denote the taluk.

Entries in columns 20 and 21 and 26 and 27 should be made in soft pencil until the case is otherwise disposed of.

In future in keeping up "the District ledger of crimes," great care must be taken that every case is shown permanently *only* under the offence finally established; thus, if a case first reported as a "murder" and so entered in the ledger is committed to the sessions as a culpable homicide, and if again the Sessions Court adjudicate the case and sentence the prisoners for causing hurt, the case must be struck out of "murder" and entered only in that of "hurt."

If the case is adjudicated under more than one section of the I. P. C., it should be entered in the returns only under the most serious offence of those under which sentence is passed; thus, if adjudicated as "robbery" and "mischief," then it should be entered only as "robbery."

In column 3 shall be entered the page of the ledger in which the case is entered under its distinctive crime heading.

In column 4 the entries should be brief and are meant to show the file of reports which in grave cases should be handed over to the Court Inspector prosecuting the case.

In columns 5 and 6 the distance of scene from the station may be shown.

In column 7 the case may be headed "murder," Section 302, Indian Penal Code. If a case be convicted under a different heading to that first reported, this may be shown in column 10.

Entries of steps reported should comprise only such action *as requires to be tabulated in the ledger* with names of persons and places, and care must be taken that the entries are brief, and that all useless information is excluded ; for it must be remembered that the reports enumerated in column 4 can always be referred to, when necessary.

In making entries, sufficient space should be left to enter the particulars of each case. The entries in column 7 may, after the first entry of the case, be carried across the page from columns 5 to 9, both inclusive. When a case has been finally convicted, three or four red lines may be drawn diagonally across the entries of it.

Attention is drawn to the specimen entries in the first page.

This register should enable the Police Assistant Commissioner's office staff to readily compile the fortnightly progress reports of grave crime and quarterly statement of undetected cases. The district ledger of crime too, which is compiled from this register, should give in a tabulated form all necessary data for the correct preparation of monthly and other prescribed crime returns.

No. 941—51, dated 11th October 1877.

It has been noticed that the offence of theft by means of stupefying drugs is not held to be heinous and, in consequence, it is not reported to the Head-Quarter office. Attention is drawn to the instructions for preparing the 1st information report of heinous offences, in para 5 of which "theft with any aggravated circumstances" has been made an heinous offence. The administering

When a case is reported in the first instance as one offence and from the Police investigation, &c., it has been ascertained that some other offence has been actually committed, it should be entered in the ledger under the offence ascertained from the investigation to have been committed.

In a case of alleged murder, the Court may consider that the murder is not established and that the evidence is more consistent with the presumption of suicide. When it is so, the case should be transferred from the ledger page of murder to that of "suicide."

Thus, when a report is received of the commission of a dacoity and the Police officer goes to the scene and from investigation, &c., finds that no violence was used by the perpetrators and finally concludes that this is simply a case of house-breaking and theft, in such a case the offence must be shown in the ledger under the head of house-breaking and theft and not under "dacoity."

The same remarks apply to all other cognizable cases which at first assume exaggerated form, such as, dacoity, robbery, &c., and which may turn out to be mere house-breaking or affrays.

When persons charged under several Courts are convicted and sentenced for more than one of them, their arrest, conviction, &c., will, necessarily, be shown only in the ledger under the most serious offence.

District General Register.

This register will be paged from one upwards, and it will contain entry of *all* criminal offences investigated by the Police under para 22 of the Regular Police Rules, or under Sections 109, 110, 146 of the Criminal Procedure Code, or any other special or local law authorizing such action.

In column 1 of the register, the cases will be numbered consecutively for the year, according to the date of receipt of first report or intimation from whatever source received.

In column 2 shall be entered the number the case bears in the Taluk register (as per column 1 of abstract of first information report.)

Chamrajnagar Gundlupet Heggaddevenkote Yedatore Ashtagram	Each Rupees 35.
Narsipur Mysore Maddur	Each Rupees 25.

Hassan District.

Attikuppa Manjarabad Channarayapatna	Each Rupees 50.
Hassan Arkalgud Narsipur	Each Rupees 35.
Belur Nagamangala Haranhalli	Each Rupees 25.

NAGAR DIVISION.

Shimoga District.

Channagiri	.. Rupees 50
Shikarpur	.. „ 40
Shimoga Honnali Sorab	Each Rupees 30.
Sagar Nagar Kavaledurga	Each Rupees 20.

Kadur District.

Banavar	.. Rupees 45
Tarikere	.. „ 40
Chikmagalur	.. „ 35

Lakvalli Koppa	} Each Rupees 25.	
Mudgere	.. .. ..	Rupees 20

Chitaldroog District.

Davangere	.. .. ..	„ 40
Pavagada	.. .. ..	„ 40
Doderi	.. .. ..	„ 35
Hiriyur Kankuppa Hosdurga Budihal	} Each Rupees 25.	
Chitaldroog	.. .. ..	„ 15

2. Deputy Commissioners of Districts are authorized to apportion sub imprests to Inspectors of Police.

DIARIES.

The Police Assistant Commissioner, of—a—District states that Inspectors and Jemadars frequently fail to send their dairies daily as ordered in Rule 45 of the Police Regulations, and further it appears that absence without leave and other irregularities on the part of the men are more frequently reported by Amildars than by Inspectors, &c.

These defects must be corrected promptly. An Inspector or Jamadar who systematically disobeys orders, and without sufficient reason neglects the important duty of regularly reporting his daily doings, is not worth keeping in the force ; his diary too should give the Police Assistant Commissioner early information on all matters affecting the punctual and correct Police working of his taluk.

If an Inspector shall be prevented from sending in his diary he will be required in the next succeeding diary to report the omission. and to explain the cause of it.

This will be briefly noted in the Police Assistant Commissioner's diary, and if the explanation be unsatisfactory, suitable notice will be taken of the irregularity

care is to be taken that the reasons for asking for detention of persons arrested are duly noted in the counterfoil, the back of which can be written over if necessary.

The foil and counterfoil to be paged with the same number from 1 upwards.

DETENTION.

No. 612—19, dated 19th July 1878.

It is noticed that the provisions of Section 124 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which forbid the detention of accused persons by the Police in custody beyond 24 hours without the special order of the Magistrate are generally neglected. The District Magistrates will therefore cause all Police officers in their District to be informed that Police officers offending against this provision of the law not only expose themselves to censure and punishment departmentally, but also to a criminal prosecution for wrongful confinement.

The subordinate officers of Police should be warned that all cases in which accused persons have been while in the custody of the Police, subjected to any kind of ill-treatment further than is necessary to insure their safe custody, with the connivance or by the act of the Police, will, if they come to notice, be followed by the immediate dismissal of the offender and by his prosecution before the Criminal Court.

District Magistrates and the superior officers of the Police are requested to use their best endeavours to check, with the strongest hand, all such mal-practices which, if allowed to exist, would make the Police force a curse to the country.

Dieting of under trial Prisoners.

No. 637—E. 21, dated 22nd April 1879, Chief Commissioner's Proceedings.

The following rates of advance for the Taluks of the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions are provided for dieting prisoners whether convicted under trial or in police custody :—

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

Mysore District.

Mandya Hunsur Nanjangud	}	Each Rupees 50.

of poison, &c. to facilitate theft is an aggravated circumstance which brings the offence of theft, otherwise not serious, within the category of heinous offences. It is directed that all such cases should be reported to the Head-Quarter office.

DETAIL OF DUTY.

This book is to contain a daily record of the duties performed by every man of the Station, a copy of which is to be forwarded daily with the Station-house report recorded in the place ruled for the purpose, also of all persons arrested showing whether they are detained or released on bail.

Station and sub-station-house diaries should briefly record all relating to the duty performed by men present or to the absence of men not present.

The daily record of prisoners in custody should show *all* prisoners, and whether detained with or without warrant, or under sentence of Magistrate, or prisoners sent by Magistrates for detention, and in the cases of prisoners detained by order of Magistrate, it should be stated whether the Magistrate's order was written or *verbal*, and if verbal, the Head-Quarter office should bring the matter to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner.

DETENTION OF ARRESTED PERSONS.

Register of applications for detention of arrested persons under Section 124, *C. P. C.*

Whenever any person arrested without warrant by a Police officer making an investigation under Chapter X, C. P. C. is not bailed, he should be sent to the Magistrate as soon as possible, and in no case detained more than 24 hours ; but if the investigation cannot be completed in 24 hours, and there are grounds for detaining the person, a report in this form (original and duplicate) showing the offence and the grounds which lead the Police officer to ask for authority to detain the person, should be sent to a Magistrate and prompt orders obtained.

The duplicate with the Magistrate's order engrossed thereon will be returned to the Police station and sent with the station-house report of the day after entry of the Magistrate's order in the counterfoil of the book.

Check-Register of Inspector's diaries is to note the date of receipt of Inspector's diaries at the head-quarter office.

Police diaries do not appear to come within the definition of State documents. They should be produced at the requisition of Civil Courts, any objections to their admissibility in evidence being stated in Court. Objections may properly be taken to Police diaries being given in evidence when their contents are of the nature referred to in Sections 124 and 125 of the Evidence Act.

Instructions for keeping the Special Diary.

The following particulars which should be as brief as possible and according to date, are to be entered :—

1*st*. Time at which complaint or information reached.
2*nd*. Time at which investigation began and closed.
3*rd*. The places visited.
4*th*. Circumstances ascertained by investigation.

The diary book is to remain in the possession of the Police officer and handed over to any officer relieving him.

The diary book is to be taken by the Police officer to the Magistrates or Judicial court, to enable the Magistrate to refer to it if he wishes.

In making entries in the diary, Police officers cannot be too particular in stating clearly what they themselves have seen or known of their own knowledge, such as the size and position of any wounds on the body of a person, or other appearance, or the particular spot or position in which stolen property was found at a search by themselves ; or any other matter on which they themselves can give evidence.

Any information given to them by others should not be entered in the diary, but the " Proviso " of Section 119, and provisions of Section 121, Criminal Procedure Code, should be remembered. The diary is never to disclose the names of the persons through whom or the manner in which they obtain information of a defective character.

The extract of each day's entries in the diary is to be sent to head-quarter office through the Deputy Commissioner.

Matters already reported in the "First Intimation Report" or charge-sheet (descriptive of the complaint, &c.,) need not be repeated in the Special diary

Special Diaries.

The "Special Diary" of a Police investigation will contain only such points as are specified in Section 126, Criminal Procedure Code, and the entries will be as brief as possible.

Each Police officer of and above the rank of a station-house officer will keep a bound book of "special diary of investigations" held by him and an extract of each day's entries will be forwarded daily to the head-quarter Police office of the District. The book will remain in the Police officer's possession and will be handed over to any officer relieving him. Whenever a Police officer goes to a Magistrate or other Judicial Court, he will take with him his "diary of investigations," so that a Magistrate may, if he wishes, refer to it as authorized by Section 126, Criminal Procedure Code, the book being at once returned to the Police officer.

Police officers will bear in mind that a police investigation is a detective proceeding, and (*Vide* Section 125 of the Evidence Act) Magistrates are concerned more with the results than the details.

The Police Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner (as Head of Police) may require to know the *detective measures* taken or the means through which the Inspector, &c., may have obtained his information or any clue. If he does so and calls for report, this will be furnished by the detecting officer, but such papers should be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner or Police Assistant Commissioner by name and filed as a strictly confidential record.

The extracts of special diaries will, on the trial of any case before the Court of Sessions or a Magistrate requiring them, be invariably taken or sent to such officer by the Court Inspector.

All General and Special Diaries of Inspectors, as also all station-house reports will be sent *direct* to the District Police office, (sub-station house reports being sent from head station), and there all material information regarding crime will be at once duly entered in the register by the head-quarter or office Inspector.

The office Inspector will keep the check register of diaries and station-house reports, and initial each received (checking any

delay apparent), and will be responsible that those containing important information are sent on to the Police Assistant Commissioner, and others duly filed.

As the copy of each day's station-house report is entered in the station register, it will be the duty of every Inspector, on return from any absence, to see all entries have been made.

This refers to all ordinary reports containing the record of daily working, and of reports of action taken in criminal cases from time to time.

Where Inspectors desire to convey such confidential information regarding crime as is not entered in crime registers, or to seek confidential orders, they may address the Police Assistant Commissioner by name.

When remarks are made by the Police Assistant Commissioner on diaries of Inspectors, the same should be returned to them, who will see that the orders passed are carried out.

No. 144—7, dated 5th May 1877.

The practice in some Districts of sending special diaries first to the Police Assistant Commissioner's office and then on to the District and the plea advanced for the same, *viz.* that if the diary was sent first to the Deputy Commissioner, there would be some delay in submitting progress reports to the head-quarter office, have been noticed. This practice must at once cease. The Deputy Commissioner being the head of the Police must be responsible for the state of crime in his District. In the absence of special diaries which furnish all information regarding the line of action adopted and the steps taken by the Police in regard to the detection of crime, the Deputy Commissioner cannot issue necessary orders. These diaries should therefore be sent up to him for the above purpose.

Diary of Police Assistant Commissioners.

The Police Assistant Commissioner's diary should be written in "D. O. Form" (on half blank margin), and it should be a brief yet comprehensive summary of all that he does and observes day by day. It should give a lucid idea of all that is going on, treating of all matters relating to Police from confidential detective measures taken in serious cases, to his observance of routine beat duties, &c., performed: his comments on the conduct of subordinates coming under his notice will of course be freely expressed. The diary will

be a D. O. confidential communication not opened by the officials of the District office, but addressed to the Deputy Commissioner in person and passed on with the Deputy Commissioner's D. O. remarks to the Inspector General's office (addressed to the Inspector General by name), whence it will be eventually returned, and it is hoped that it may considerably curtail correspondence, which might otherwise have to be submitted in detail.

Diary of Police Inspectors.

The object of this diary is to show *in detail* the matters of routine that have occupied their attention day by day, and this should be stated clearly. The general diary should not only show what the Inspector himself alone does, but should be a concise and intelligent account of everything that occurs day by day, relating to his men or in any way connected with the Police working that comes to his notice and is worthy of report or calls for orders, and it should in fact be the channel of communication for all correspondence.

From whatever station the Inspector or Jamadar is writing, he should state what is going on, whether he inspected the men and the lock-up cells and the station registers, and what irregularities he noticed and how he occupied himself during the day, the state of any tannahs or huts under construction or *any thing* that concerns the welfare of his men, specially such matter as relate to good or bad conduct of men, their sickness, &c., leave, transfers, arrival or departure, &c., or return therefrom, clothing, arms, equipment, &c.

DISBURSEMENT.

The attention of *all* Police officers is called to the following:—

The date of disbursement of pay (and batta in Malnad and Ghat stations) to the men of each station and sub-station will be mentioned in the station-house daily report, and when delay occurs beyond the 7th of the month succeeding that for which pay and batta is due, the fact of non-disbursement will be shown daily in the reports, until payment has been made. Similarly existing claims for arrears of pay, &c., on the part of any of the men of the station or sub-station should be shown in the daily report, and prompt action thereon should be taken in the Police Assistant Commissioner's office to adjust the same.

Every effort will be made to ensure prompt monthly settlement of all arrears of pay, &c., and every facility should be given to men to make known any claims that may be unadjusted.

Monthly Disbursement Statement.

This important document must be carefully prepared and regularly sent in so as to reach the Inspector General's office on or before the 15th of every month.

Items must be adjusted month by month and not allowed to accumulate or be drawn in collective bills extending over several months.

It is hereby directed that Inspectors shall personally pay their men with all dispatch.

When prevented from doing so the Jamader may be deputed, but no officer of lower rank, and on such occasions the Inspector must personally satisfy himself that no claim remains unadjusted.

The disbursement of pay and by whom should be reported in station and sub-station diaries of that day.

In sending in a Pay Abstract, the Inspector should certify at foot all the salaries of previous month have been disbursed, if this is not so, they should state the exceptional cases affording a memo of explanation for the information of the Police Assistant Commissioner.

Police Assistant Commissioner will use every endeavor to ensure prompt and regular issue of pay, &c., of the men, and during their tours will invariably make personal enquiry whether any claims exist.

No 560—8, dated 13th October 1881.

The pay of every Policeman in a taluk should be disbursed long before the 15th of the succeeding month. There is no reason why they should not receive their pay by the 10th but taking into consideration the inconvenience experienced in not receiving the taluk barawards in time to admit of check and compilation of the general statement, the period of submission of the disbursement statement is extended to the 25th of the month succeeding that for which pay is due.

It has been observed that in the disbursement statements received from certain Districts, the expenditures of a previous month are shown as disbursements for the month in which payments were made. This is irregular.

No. 814—34, dated 16th February 1881.

All disbursements made for any one month should be shewn in the return as disbursements for that month although payment is made in the succeeding month.

DAFFADARS.—In the District of————the Deputy Commissioner issued a Circular order, that Daffadars of sub-stations are always to remain in the stations to receive complaints.

This is quite unnecessary. The Daffadar should patrol two or three times a week to ascertain personally that beats are performed and occurrences reported.

When any complaint is made or occurrence reported at a sub-station, the senior officer present should send at once not only for the Daffadar, but also to the Jamadar of the head-station to which the sub-station is attached. The Jamadar is the "Station-House officer" within the limits not only of his head-station but of all his sub-stations, and he should proceed to investigate cases occurring within those limits, the Daffadars of sub-station doing the needful in his absence under Section 136, Criminal Procedure Code.

DYING DEPOSITION.

No. 1248—39, dated 30th October 1878.

As it has been brought to notice that great delays occur in taking the dying depositions of persons, it is ordered that Police officers are to understand that it is their duty to give immediate information to the nearest Magistrate in view to recording the dying depositions of persons connected with criminal cases, who are reported by the medical authorities to be in a precarious state whether within their own circles or otherwise.

No. 2602—74, dated 22nd March 1879.

As cases have lately occurred in which injured persons have died in hospitals without the record of their depositions before a Magistrate, it is directed that whenever any person injured by violence is taken by the Police to a hospital or dispensary, the Police officer taking him, will draw the attention of the Medical

officer in charge to the fact that the evidence of the injured person will be required, so that in case his life is in danger, the Medical officer may know that immediate notice should be given to the Police and to the nearest Magistrate in view to the dying declaration of the patient being taken.

ENTERTAINMENT.

No man shall be entertained even in the inferior ranks until he shall have been examined and passed as physically fit by a Medical officer (Surgeon or Apothecary).

The following will be considered the ordinary standard :—

Height 5′, 6′

Age between 18 and 30.

Measurement round chest, not less than 32 inches.

The standard of height may be reduced to 5 feet 4 inches and chest measurement to 31½ inches in favor of young men of more than ordinary intelligence and activity.

Military pensioners of good physique, &c., may be taken up to the age of 42.

EQUIPMENTS, &C.

Fire-arms, (*viz.* percussion carbines with sword bayonets) will be supplied with a sufficiency of ball ammunition for practice to men employed at ghat stations and a few at each kasaba or escort duties.

For others, a stout latta of male bamboo or cane, 40 inches long and one inch in diameter, will be the ordinary weapon. It will be tipped with brass and have a brass band in the centre with the name of the District and Taluk and No. of the peon engraved thereon.

ESCORT.

Remittances in silver not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in amount will ordinarily be escorted by the Taluk Barr guard, the Police meanwhile taking charge of the Treasury.

II. Remittances in silver of sums exceeding Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 30,000, by not less than half pahara of Barr Sepoys together with Police when available.

A Police guard of not less than 2 men should be provided from the Police force at the station of the convicting Magistrate and it should be changed at each Police station *enroute*.

Prisoners should be hand-cuffed while on the road, but should be secured at night so as to prevent their escape. Suitable instructions should be issued to the Police of each station, or out-station in order that uniform arrangements may be made. The lines of route and the halting places should be specified and the mode of confinement at night should be determined with reference to the means of security available. This being done, if a secure building be obtained, less personal restraint will be necessary, otherwise it may be necessary to secure the prisoners at night with leg-irons.

Circular No. 650—12, dated 27th August 1877.

In another instance the Police of the Nanjangud Taluk arrested a man under a warrant issued by the 3rd class Magistrate of Vytheri and in accordance with the prevailing practice, the arrested man was escorted by the Mysore Police to the frontier with the warrant under a sealed cover and a rahadari or pass signed by the station-house officer. This procedure was objected to by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Wynaad, on the ground that the rahadari being signed by a station, house officer was no authority for the Police in Her Majesty's Territory to take over charge of the criminal.

No. 393—12, dated 12th August 1880, Chief Commissioner's Proceedings.

This practice, though not irregular, might be fruitful of unnecessary delay in taking over charge of arrested persons by the Police in Her Majesty's Territory, and in order to obviate any such delay, it is directed that all station-house officers may be instructed to refrain from signing such passes, but to produce the arrested person or persons before the Magistrate and obtain from him the necessary pass under his signature. Armed with this authority, the Police may thereafter make arrangements for the escort of such criminals to the frontier.

The Chitaldroog District Head-quarter Police objected to furnish a guard to escort as usual under-trial prisoners to the court for trial from the jail under the belief that this duty belonged legitimately to jail peons.

No. 377—10, dated 7th August 1880, Chief Commissioner's Proceedings.

It is not the duty of jail Peons to guard and escort under-trial prisoners from jails or lock-ups to courts for trial.

This duty necessarily devolves on the Police at District Head-quarters. Whenever their services are required by the Superin-tendent of the jail for this duty, he will give timely notice of the date and the number of prisoners to be escorted to the court for trial to the Inspector or other responsible officer of the Police in view to necessary arrangements being made for the due performance of escort and guard duty.

FINES.

Fines should seldom exceed a rupee or about $\frac{1}{30}$th of pay. When this would not meet the gravity of the offence, the man should be degraded or dismissed. Punishments by fine should be rare. Warning, removal to another taluk, stoppage of privilege leave, deprivation of promotion, degradation and dismissal are much preferable in enforcing discipline; and such modes of punishment are not likely to drive Police officers to prey on the public.

No. 141—6 of the 12th June 1882.

The attention of Deputy Commissioners is drawn to excessive punishments of Police Constables by means of fines, and as the pay of all ranks is barely sufficient for their maintenance, it will not tend to make the Police more trustworthy or the service more popular if their pay is heavily mulcted on the slightest provocation. Leave of absence for short periods when shewn to be absolutely necessary or required for domestic reasons, should, if compatible with the interests of the service be freely given, this will doubtless lessen the number of men struck off as deserters or fined for absence without leave.

GUNPOWDER.

No licenses should be granted for a larger quantity of gunpowder than 50 lbs. without satisfactory proof being afforded that proper precautions have been taken for its safe custody *enroute*, and that suitable storage room can be provided. Unless a certificate to this effect granted by an officer of not lower rank than an Assistant Commissioner of Police in Mysore be produced, application for licenses for the conveyance of gunpowder to any part of Mysore and Coorg in excess of the quantity mentioned may be used.

GRATUITY ROLLS.

No. 1675—59, dated 23rd January 1879.

As the gratuity rolls sent in to the Head-quarter office do not always contain a certificate shewing the service of applicants, it is requested that the form noted below may be inserted in all rolls submitted hereafter.

"Certified that I have satisfied myself that the individual appears from the office barawards to have been in permanent and continuous service from 18 to 18 and that he had the following leave during that period."

DATE *Signature of the Deputy Commissioner.*

HORSE ALLOWANCE.

The horse allowance of a Police officer while on privilege leave may be drawn in full by him if no substitute be appointed on the principle recognized in Section 21, Rule 5 of the Civil Leave Code; but in the case of a substitute being appointed, such allowance will be equally divided between the two officers, provided that each maintains a horse and certifies thereto in his monthly bills.

The horse allowance of a Police officer while under suspension will be drawn by the officer who may be appointed to act for him.

Mysore Gazette, page 218, dated 19th August 1876, Part I.

A Police officer absent on leave on medical certificate or furlough will not be entitled to draw horse allowance during the period of such absence, and such allowance may be disbursed to the officer who may be appointed to act for him.

(IDENTIFICATION OF DEAD BODIES AND POISONOUS ARTICLES).

No. 1671—58, dated 19th January 1879.

It has been brought to notice that the Police do not take the necessary steps for the identification at the trial of articles supposed to be poisonous found in the possession of accused persons and forwarded to the Medical officer for examination.

The same deficiency of evidence has also been noticed in regard to the identification of dead bodies sent in to Medical officers for *post mortem* examination.

It is therefore ordered that in every case in which either substances suspected to be poisonous, or dead bodies of persons supposed to have been murdered, are sent to a hospital for examination, the Police must be prepared to produce at the trial the person who actually took the substances or conducted the dead body to the hospital and also evidence connecting the substances or the dead body with that found upon the accused or with the murdered person.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR KEEPING THE INSPECTION BOOK.

This book will be paged from 1 upwards.

Every officer of and above the rank of Jamadar on every occasion of visiting the station will enter in this book the result of his inspection of the books, arms, &c., the condition of the tannahs, the appearance of the men, their progress in reading and writing Canarese, and knowledge of the duty and orders warning remarks about crime or beat duties, &c., or expression of approval or censure, he may consider to be called for.

Entries by Inspectors will be embodied in their general diaries.

Previous entries should be looked at to see whether former orders, &c., have been attended to, and the result should be entered.

This book should never be taken out of the station-house.

INDENTS.

No. 44—3 of 20th April 1882.

It having been represented that much inconvenience is felt in submitting indents for stationery, &c. separately for the Police Department, the same in future may be amalgamated with that of the general indent for the District and forwarded direct to the Superintendent of Stationery.

INVESTIGATION.

In the Taluk of————a complaint of robbery was preferred to the Inspector, who proceeded to the spot, which was both near his own station and the boundary of an adjacent taluk.

Being of opinion that the scene of crime was in the limits of the adjacent taluk, he declined on that ground to take up the

case, although by prompt action he might have arrested the accused and facilitated detection of the case.

Such conduct is entirely mistaken and highly reprehensible Police officers will bear in mind that, under the new rules, the Police is "*for purposes of prevention and detection of crime*" to be deemed a "Provincial" force, the parties located in districts and taluks working together with concurrent jurisdiction and reciprocal interests.

It may happen that a Police station is situated at the extremity of a taluk, and that many villages of another taluk are much nearer to it than to any Police station in their own taluk.

In such cases arrangements will be made by District officers that "for purposes of ordinary patrol" such villages should be visited by the Police of the nearest station without reference to taluk boundaries.

Taluk Magistrates will inform the Village Police and others that, on occurrence of any cognizable offence, information of it should be given to the *nearest* Police station *as well as* to that of the taluk in which the place may be situated, and Police officers of all stations in the vicinity who may receive early intimation of the occurrence should at once take prompt measures as may be necessary in the case.

The case will then, as soon as convenient, be handed over to the Police of the taluk in which the scene of occurrence is situated, to be dealt with in due course by the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

No. 391—14, dated 11th June 1878.

Section 116, C. P. C. properly provides that in certain cases the Police Officer in charge of a station need not proceed himself or send a subordinate to the spot. This provision does not exempt him from the duty of investigating all cognizable offences that may come to his knowledge.

INVESTIGATION.

No. 1012—15, dated 21st December 1881, Chief Commissioner's Proceedings.

It cannot be too strongly impressed on the attention of all Police Officers, Constables and other officials having to deal with Police cases that any delay in their visiting the scene of crime and collecting all the available circumstantial evidence leads to the failure of detection and ultimate successful prosecution.

IRREGULARITY OF POLICE.

General Secretary's No. 233-14, dated 20th June 1883.

The young woman named Madi should not have been sent to the Medical officer for the purpose of examining her as to her age. It is true, that the police had to ascertain whether she was under 16 years of age, but this was a question, on which, no medical man could give a decided opinion and sending her under Police custody to a medical officer at Mysore was alike unnecessary and improper. She was not an accused person under Police custody and the treatment she has been subjected to in this case was annoying and vexatious.

IRREGULARITIES.

No. 945—41, dated 1st December 1881, Chief Commissioner's Proceedings.

In the three cases of murder or culpable homicide, committed in a certain District, it has been noticed that it is chiefly through the irregularities committed by the Inspector, Amildar and the committing Magistrate, that they were thrown out in the Sessions and it was found out in the course of trial and from the facts elicited therein that they were all to blame inasmuch as the evidence adduced by the Police and admitted by the Magistrate was deficient, so much so that it could not ensure a conviction.

The following instructions are therefore issued for the guidance of both the Police and the Magistracy.

Police officers should be particularly warned against any misdirected attempts to render a case more complete by supplying any links that may be wanting by evidence of spurious or doubtful nature and should also be instructed that they should bring out the facts in full detail as they really occurred ; allow and encourage witnesses to speak to the facts in their own way instead of putting them on a new track by any suggestions and make a minute examination of the scene of crime, carefully collecting all the details relating to it as well as to other points of the case. They should further be told that their responsibility will not be considered to cease with the mere committal of the case to the Sessions Courts, but that they will be judged by their proceedings as they come out in the course of the trial ; that they are not expected to detect all cases where detection is nearly impossible, but that, if they direct their efforts with earnestness and regard for truth, they ought to succeed in securing detection in the great majority of cases and that they will be judged by the manner in which they conduct their proceedings in each and every case and not by mere numerical results.

It is not desired that detection should be hurried through in such a way as to interfere with the careful collection of all the necessary evidence and the quiet tracing out of the offenders. This is a matter in which the necessity for tact and caution cannot be too strongly urged. Cases often fail from the indiscriminate arrest of suspected individuals before proper evidence against them has been collected; but on the other hand as regards circumstantial evidence, any delay in visiting the scene of occurrence and ascertaining minutely all the attendant facts as they are traceable on the spot must render the evidence imperfect, and may lead to failure of convictions.

District Magistrates are requested to make this known to all taluk and village officers, also to take every opportunity of impressing the matter on their minds and to severely notice any remissness on their part.

IRREGULARITY.

In the District of———the Police Assistant reports frequent cases of Dafadars and Peons—

1st. Quitting their stations and remaining absent without leave.

2nd. Refusing or delaying to join stations in other taluks to which they may have been transferred.

2. Such breaches of discipline must be put a stop to at once.

3. Men acting thus will, besides losing pay for the period of unauthorized absence, be fined suitably according to circumstances.

4. If the case be a flagrant one, or the irregularity repeated, the man will be liable to immediate dismissal.

5. The men must be made to understand clearly that they are liable to removal to any taluk in the District, and that refusal or delay in joining will be severely punished.

6. Men should not be needlessly nor too frequently removed from taluk to taluk, but it is at the same time obviously undesirable to keep them too long in one taluk.

It is also noticed that the committing magistrates content themselves with recording the evidence as it is brought before them by the Police, and do not consider themselves called upon to direct the proceedings of the Police in any way. It is their duty, when the evidence brought forward by the Police is found imperfect, to direct the collection of further evidence, so as to enable them to commit the case in a complete form. In order to secure this end, the District Magistrates should arrange for important cases of a serious nature such as murder, culpable homicide, and dacoity being enquired into by experienced Magistrates.

IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS

In two cases of theft, the Amildar not only went beyond the limit of law but also caused needless hardship to innocent people.

No. 5925—356, dated 24th October 1881, Chief Commissioner's Proceedings.

In the 1st case it will be seen that the Amildar proceeded himself to the house of the complainant and compelled her to bring out all her valuables for examination, which act was an unauthorized and unjustifiable abuse of his authority. This step appears to have been resorted to merely on the verbal request made by the complainant's brother-in-law, who lived in a different house and who, according to the Amildar's statement, when asked to identify the jewels, could not do so. This shows, upon what a flimsy pretext, what was, in effect, the search of the complainant's house, was resorted to by the Amildar apparently under some evil influence. No conclusive opinion can be come to on the charge of ill-treatment of the complainant and the removal of her money by the above individual, if not by the Amildar himself. But the hasty and irregular manner in which such a serious measure as the examination of ones property, without adequate cause was resorted to even without the formality of a Panchayat might have given room to such abuses on the part of the Amildar's dependants.

In the 2nd case, both the Amildar and his Inspector are to blame.

Bullocks were taken on loan by the Amildar from a respectable Arsu ryot and used for cultivating the Amildar's or his relation's lands, and when the ryot complained of the bullocks having been long kept and took them back and afterwards refused to sell them to the Amildar, then at once arises a charge against the ryot of the theft of certain drums of a temple which had really been sold to the ryot publicly by the pujari of the temple some years ago during the famine. The Police Inspector investigates the charge and commits the ryot to the Amildar's Court, where after

being confined in the lock-up for a night and a day, he is acquitted and released. The circumstance of the complaint having been made to the Police Inspector and not to the Amildar and the Amildar's acquittal of the ryot, are referred to as proof of the Amildar's having had no connection with the charge. But the trumping up of such a charge on an old transaction immediately after the occurrence relating to the bullocks gives rise to the suspicion that it must have been the work of the Amildar's dependants, if not of himself. The Amildar's explanation too, that he bought and paid for the bullocks, sent them thirty miles away to be trained for him, and returned them and got back the money after a month, seems incredible. The complainant's statements that the bullocks were given on loan, used to plough the Amildar's relation's lands and were afterwards returned, when complained of, seems to be the more probable story. In either case the Amildar's Proceedings were irregular. The Amildar has been warned severely that he will be at once removed in the event of any repetition of similar proceedings.

The conduct of the Inspector in this case is blameworthy; for a respectable ryot is arrested upon a got-up charge of theft and though he made no secret of his purchase of the drums with the theft of which he was charged, and readily produced them, his house is unnecessarily searched and he is subjected to needless hardship and indignity. The Inspector should therefore be degraded to a ministerial post of a lower pay.

JUDGMENT.

It is important that the judgment of final courts should be ascertained by the Police, and, when prisoners are acquitted or, discharged, it is essential to ascertain whether in the opinion of the court the occurrence *of the crime* was established or not.

Instead of sending copies of judgments of Magistrates in extenso in ordinary police cases, all that is required is briefly.

I. The result of the cases and disposal of accused.

II. In what way the conduct of the Police is commendable or censurable.

LEAVE.

1. Amildars may grant to members of the force in any case of emergency, leave not exceeding three days reporting the same in the General Diary.

2. Privilege leave on sick certificate, &c., may be granted according to rules by police Assistant Commissioners on the recommendation of Amildars.

In regard to leave or transfer sought, separate forms are not required. A man seeking leave or transfer should submit an arzi to the Inspector who after due enquiry into the causes given should endorse the result of it on the arzi. The Assistant Commissioner should pass orders thereon, and if the leave or transfer recommended is granted, an entry in the district order book to that effect suffices for the district record. The arzi should be returned with a transcript of the orders passed to be given to the applicant. If the leave be granted, this will be his authority for taking it, and he should give it up on return to show he is within time, and the station house officer should report the same in that day's diary.

LEAVE.

No. 1273—40, dated 1st November 1878.

It is directed that when an Inspector fails to avail himself of leave granted to him within one month from the date of sanction, the same will be considered cancelled and a fresh application for leave required.

With this view Deputy Commissioners are requested invariably to report to the Head-quarter office the date on which Inspectors avail themselves of leave as well as the date of their return to duty.

(LEAVE) PREPARATORY.

No. 1347—42, dated 15th November 1878.

It is directed that Police officers and men shall be allowed six days for preparation when transferred from one district to another and three days when from one taluk to another in the same district.

LEAVE.

No. 1211—62, dated 23rd November 1877.

It has frequently come under observation that members of the force from Inspector downwords overstay the leave granted to them, considering it sufficient to send in an application for more leave which probably does not reach the Deputy Commissioner till after the date on which the applicant ought to have rejoined his appointment. This practice is highly irregular and very detrimental to the discipline of the Police and it may be put a stop to. Any member of the force who overstays the leave grant-

ed to him for more than 7 days should forfeit his appointment unless he can show good and substantial reason for not rejoining in time. This order should be made known thoroughly to all members of the force and the District Magistrates should see that it be acted on carefully.

(LEAVE) EXTENSION.

No. 1412—45, dated 27th November 1878.

It having been brought to notice that Inspectors and others are in the habit of submitting medical certificates signed by private medical men when applying for extension of leave, it is directed that Inspectors should invariably present themselves before a Government Medical officer in charge of a Government hospital or dispensary and submit a medical certificate signed by him showing the necessity for an extension of leave.

MAGISTRATES.

Whenever an Assistant Commissioner exercising magisterial powers visits any place where there is a Police Station, the senior Police officer present will wait upon him and give him any information he may seek in regard to the state of crime and show him any of the Police registers he may wish to inspect.

It is ruled that in the case of taluks, subordinate magisterial officers are *Sheristadars* or Peshkars who have been invested with magisterial powers. Sheristadars (without powers) or Gumastas are ministerial not magisterial officers.

MEASUREMENT.

In future no man will be entertained even in the inferior ranks until he shall have been examined and passed on physically fit by a Medical Officer (Surgeon or Apothecary.)

The following will be considered the ordinary standard.

Height	..	..	5 feet. 6 inches.
Age between...	..	..	18 and 30 years.

Measurement round chest not less than 32 inches. The standard of height may be reduced to 5 feet—4 inches and chest measurement to 31½ inches, in favor of young men of more than ordinary intelligence and activity.

Military pensioners of good physique, &c., may be taken up to the age of 42.

MEDICINES.

Medicines for fever and cholera (in the shape of pills) should be supplied to all stations when the epidemics prevail. Deputy

2. Privilege leave on sick certificate, &c., may be granted according to rules by police Assistant Commissioners on the recommendation of Amildars.

In regard to leave or transfer sought, separate forms are not required. A man seeking leave or transfer should submit an arzi to the Inspector who after due enquiry into the causes given should endorse the result of it on the arzi. The Assistant Commissioner should pass orders thereon, and if the leave or transfer recommended is granted, an entry in the district order book to that effect suffices for the district record. The arzi should be returned with a transcript of the orders passed to be given to the applicant. If the leave be granted, this will be his authority for taking it, and he should give it up on return to show he is within time, and the station house officer should report the same in that day's diary.

LEAVE.

No. 1273 40, dated 1st November 1878.

It is directed that when an Inspector fails to avail himself of leave granted to him within one month from the date of sanction, the same will be considered cancelled and a fresh application for leave required.

With this view Deputy Commissioners are requested invariably to report to the Head-quarter office the date on which Inspectors avail themselves of leave as well as the date of their return to duty.

(LEAVE) PREPARATORY.

No. 1347—42, dated 15th November 1878.

It is directed that Police officers and men shall be allowed six days for preparation when transferred from one district to another and three days when from one taluk to another in the same district.

LEAVE.

No. 1211—62, dated 23rd November 1877.

It has frequently come under observation that members of the force from Inspector downwords overstay the leave granted to them, considering it sufficient to send in an application for more leave which probably does not reach the Deputy Commissioner till after the date on which the applicant ought to have rejoined his appointment. This practice is highly irregular and very detrimental to the discipline of the Police and it may be put a stop to. Any member of the force who overstays the leave grant-

System of good marks.

PUNISHMENTS.

1. One good mark gives claim to consideration of application for 15 days' leave with pay.

2. Two good marks give claim to promotion if the man is fit or otherwise to such other reward as may be deemed applicable.

3. Good marks will be entered in a man's service register and will be duly considered when any indulgence is sought.

System of black marks.

1. One or more black marks are given at a time according to gravity of offence.

2. Two black marks may entail removal to another taluk and three black marks reduction.

3. Four black marks may entail removal to another district. Six black marks entail discharge.

4. A period of 6 months uninterrupted good conduct wipes off 3 black marks.

5. One year's uninterrupted good conduct wipes off all black marks.

6. The existence of a black mark bars promotion until wiped off by the requisite period of good conduct.

7. When 2 or 5 black marks have been recorded against a man he should be carefully warned that the next will entail reduction or discharge.

8. Black marks are registered in the usual way in defaulter's book as punishments awarded and entered in service register, and they will be duly considered when leave or other indulgence is sought.

RECOGNIZANCE AND BAIL BOND BOOKS.

Instructions for keeping Recognizance Bond Book.

1. This book will be paged from 1 upwards and with the same number both on foil and counterfoil and used for taking recognizance bonds.

2. Every complainant and witness in a case investigated by a Police officer under Chapter X, C. P. C., whose attendance before a Magistrate is necessary, shall, under Section 130, C. P. C., sign a bond in duplicate, to appear at the time and place mentioned in it. The original bond is to be attached to the charge sheet noted in a *N. B.* and submitted to the Magistrate, and the duplicate given over to the person executing the bond, so that he may see when and where he is required to attend.

3. The counterfoil after being filled up, is to be kept in the station as a record.

4. Attention is drawn to Section 131, C. P. Code, should any witness refuse to sign the bond.

5. The amount to be forfeited in case of default of appearance should be reasonable, and fixed with due reference to the means of the person.

Instructions for keeping the Bail Bond Book.

1. This book will be kept as required by Sections 125, 128 and 129, C. P. C., and duly paged both in foil and counterfoil. The left side, *viz*, counterfoil, will be kept in the book at the station duly filled in and initialled by the officer who detaches the sheet.

2. Attention is also called to the clause of Section 127, C. P. C.

3. When a person has been bailed under Section 125, the bail bond will be sent with the B. form.

4. When bailed to answer a charge of a bailable offence (Section 128), the bond will be sent with the charge sheet form A.

5. The bail to be taken must not be excessive, but in proportion to the means of the person accused and to the gravity of the offence.

6. When the Police find it necessary to act under the provisions of Section 399, C. P. C., the money or notes deposited will be sent to the Magistrate whose receipt for the same will be taken, and sent to head-quarters with the station house report of the day, due mention being made of the same therein.

7. It must be clearly understood that the bail bond is distinct from the bail security bond, which is printed on the back of the bail bond.

8. The bail bond is taken from accused, the other from his sureties.

REGISTERS.

Check register of station house reports is to note the date of receipt of station house reports at the head-quarter office.

Register (Service.)

Service Register is to contain the promotion, the date of entertainment, reduction, &c., of men of the police force.

Register of Villages.

Vide Villages.

Register (*Head Station House.*)

Vide Complaints.

Register (*Sub-Station House.*)

Do

Register (*of Investigation.*)

Vide Investigation.

Register (*of Detention of arrested persons.*)

Vide-Detention of arrested persons.

Register (of Warrants.)

Vide Warrants..

Register (*of unnatural or sudden deaths.*)

Vide Unnatural or sudden deaths.

(Register Service.)

No. 2001—73, dated 22nd March 1879.

It having been brought to notice that the entries in the service register of a Police officer transferred from one District to another are not sent with him to the Deputy Commissioner of the District to which he has been transferred. It is directed that in future whenever a Police officer is transferred to another District a copy of all the entries in his service register should be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner for his information.

No. 613—20, dated 5th July 1878.

The Resolution of the Government of India No. 30, dated 5th January 1878, Financial Department, directs that wherever it is possible and convenient, Local Government should instruct heads of Departments to enforce the practice of keeping service books in

English in all offices of which the head officer is acquainted with English. All the headings in the service books without exception should be printed both in English and the vernacular.

RELEASEOF PRISONERS.

It is hereby notified that Rule 69 of the Police Regulations is modified as follows :—

The release (on expiry of sentence) from the Central Jail, or from any District Jail, of persons imprisoned for any of the offences noted in the margin, shall be reported weekly by the Superintendent of such Jail to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication therein in the form of a descriptive roll, giving their names, father's name, village, ordinary occupation, personal appearance, &c., including height and any particular marks, date and nature of offence, with locality of scene thereof, term of imprisonment and date of release, and also the number of times they may have been in jail previously.

Culpable homicide.
Dacoity.
Thuggee, &c.
Theft by drugging.
Highway robbery.
House-breaking.
Robbery.
Theft.
Coining or altering or uttering counterfeit coin.
Habitual receiver of stolen property.

2. These rolls should be printed in separate sheets (or ½ sheets) of the Gazette, and should be filed separately in the Office of each District Magistrate, and Amildar ; spare copies being furnished to the Police for like purpose.

3. Amildars and Police officers will be careful to notify at once to Patels the release of all persons belonging to their villages, and also to enter the names of such persons in the usual registers.

REPORTS (IST INFORMATION.)

It is observed that the provisions of Section 114, Criminal Procedure Code do not seem to be understood.

2. They contemplate that first intimation reports be sent to the Magistrate *before* the Police go to the spot, the object being both to expedite the report of such cases to the Magistrate, and also that the latter may have the purport of the complaint in its first aspect without any such coloring as it might acquire through a police report of investigation.

3. It is not necessary that the investigating officer should delay to proceed to the spot until the report be despatched. This matter can be attended to by the station-writer, the report being merely a

Commissioners will make known their wants to the Deputy Inspector General's office in view to their being supplied from the nearest hospital.

(MONEY) DEALINGS.

All money transactions among the members of the Police Force are strictly prohibited.

No officer or man is at liberty to borrow from or lend money to another, neither is any one permitted to aid another in procuring money by standing security for him, more especially is a superior officer forbidden to have money dealings with his subordinates.

No. 1887—67, dated 6th March 1879.

An infringement of this rule will entail instant dismissal from the service.

It is understood that transactions of the above nature have been hitherto not uncommon. Deputy Commissioners are therefore desired to notify that such liabilities must be discharged and that it will not hereafter be taken as an excuse that they were incurred prior to the issue of this order.

OFFENDERS (PROCLAIMED).

With reference to clause IV of Section 92 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Magistrates issuing proclamations under Section 171 are directed to obtain all available information descriptive of the name, father's name, residence, age and particular marks of the accused persons who have absconded and to forward the same with a copy of their proclamation to the Superintendent of the Government Press for publication in three issues of Part II of the *Mysore Gazette*.

Inspectors of Police will circulate these descriptive rolls to all their stations, with directions that every effort be made to arrest the parties therein described and take them to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in accordance with Section 101 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(OFFENDERS) PREVIOUSLYCONVIC TED.

In view to facilitate the recognition of previously convicted offenders and to make known to Magistrates the previous convictions of arrested persons, it is hereby directed that whenever any person is arrested charged with any offence under Chapter XII

17th October 1873 without number.

"offences relating to coin, &c., or under Chapter XVII offences against property" of the Indian Penal Code or note any of the undermentioned offences *viz.*

Assault of women with intent to outrage modesty Section	..	..	..	354
Rape ..	..	..	..	375
Unnatural offences	..	..	.	377
Offences against Excise Act	..	.	..	1

A descriptive roll should be prepared at the station house and be sent with the prisoner to the Magistrate's Court and thence to the Jail if the prisoner be convicted when a copy will be taken and entered in the Register kept in the Jail office

A register of all such descriptive rolls will also be kept at each Police Station prepared in alphabetical order to be entitled the Register of "previous convictions" and copies of all entries will also be made and sent for entry in a General Register to be kept up in the District Police Office.

It will be the duty of the officer in charge of the station whenever any arrest is made to search a registery and if any arrest appears against persons corresponding in description with the arrested person, to inform the Police officer who conducts the prosecution before the Magistrate in order that the previous convictions may be brought to the Magistrate's notice.

OFFENCE UNNATURAL.

A complaint of an unnatural offence upon a lad of 8 or 9 years of age was made to the Mysore Town Police on the 11th August 1883 against a certain man. The Inspector enquired into it, arrested the accused, and reported that he had no moral doubt as to the commission of the alleged crime. Indeed the evidence of the boy was clear, and was supported by his conduct immediately after the commission of the crime and by the accused's subsequent conduct. The Inspector however entertained a doubt as to the legal question whether the introduction of the penis into the mouth and emission of the seed constitutes an unnatural offence falling under Section 377, Indian Penal Code. He quoted Archibald to show that similar facts were held not to constitute the offence of "Sodomy". Upon this the Town Magistrate at once arrived at the conclusion that the facts elicited did not constitute an "unnatural offence" and directed the release of the accused. It is quite clear to the Dewan that the Magistrate passed this order without studying the definition of the offence

6. "In all cases, the District Magistrate will issue a proclamation specifying the articles of which it consists, and requiring any person who has a claim thereto to appear and establish his right to the same within 6 months from the date of such proclamation. If no person shall within the period allowed claim such property, it may be sold under the orders of the Magistrate of the District, and the proceeds shall be at the disposal of Government."

V. The report will be detached at the slip A, and sent to the Magistrate who will pass orders without delay and engross them on slip B, which will then be returned to the station house officer who will send it with the station house report of the day, after copying the Magistrate's order on the back of the counterfoil in the book.

VI. If the Sub-Magistrate do not issue early orders regarding such property, the fact should be reported to head-quarters in the station house report so that the District Magistrate may be moved to call attention to the delay.

VII. This book should never be taken out of the station house.

In the District of———a prisoner arrested in a criminal case was allowed to carry some clothes connected with the case to the lock-up.

2. He managed to substitute some of his own clothes for the articles seized, and to throw the latter down a well, thus destroying the criminating evidence in the case.

3. It was grossly irregular to allow the prisoner to have any access at all to property connected with any case.

4. The following rules will be carefully observed concerning the escort and custody of property seized under Section 415, Criminal Procedure Code :—

1. The Police officer seizing such property will immediately put upon it a private mark by which he will be able subsequently to identify it when called to give evidence.

   It will then be secured, (in bundle form if possible) and sealed with the Police officer's seal.

2. If it is not too bulky, it is incumbent on the Police to carry it, and not to let it out of their possession until it is handed over to the Magistrate.

3. When the property is more than the Police can carry, it should be conveyed by cooly or cart (the cost being defray-

ed from contingent charges) under immediate custody of the Police. No prisoner being allowed on any pretext to have access to it.

4. After the property has been produced before a Magistrate, it will be kept in the Magistrate's custody, the Police officer who produced it being allowed to put his seal upon it, and whenever it may be necessary to test or value any of the articles (by the agency of goldsmiths, &c.) this should be done in presence of the Police officer who produced it, and, if possible, of the Magistrate also.

5. Magistrates are requsted invariably to take serious notice of the disregard by the Police of this obviously necessary precaution.

(PRISONERS) INSPECTION OF.

No. 1502—50, dated 12th December 1878.

To enable the Police to become better acquainted with the criminal classes, it is directed that Police officers belonging to the Head-quarters of Districts generally where there are Jails shall attend the Jail on sunday morning for the purpose of inspecting all prisoners admitted during the previous week as well as those to be released during the week. The time of holding the parade of prisoners will be made known to the Police by the Jail authorities.

The Police in taking notes should pay particular attention to habitual offenders. Persons convicted of dacoity and administering poisonous drugs and ascertain the names, residence, &c. of such persons as are to be released; and should any of these prisoners not be residents within the limits of their circle, information of such release should be communicated to the Station concerned in order that the Police of such places may take necessary precautions to keep themselves informed of the habits of the persons released.

(POLICE) RAILWAY.

The following rule is prescribed by the Governor General in Council for enquiring into, and reporting on, serious accidents on State Railways, whether open for public traffic or under construction.

* * * * *

(1.) An investigation may be made by the Railway Police in the case of any Railway accident.

(2.) Where there is no Railway Police, the duties imposed by these Rules on Railway Police, must be discharged by the District Police in addition to their duties as such.

according to the English Law and comparing it with that given in Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code. The facts elicited clearly constitute an offence under Section 377 Indian Penal Code. Under such circumstances the Dewan regards the Magistrate's action as highly improper showing an utter disregard of the gravity of the offence and of his own duty as Magistrate. The Mysore Town Police should accordingly be directed to take the case again on its file, to re-arrest the accused and to place him for trial before a competent Magistrate having jurisdiction other than the Town Magistrate who has taken such a perverse view of the law of the case. The Duputy Commissioner will give the Police the needful further instructions for the commitment of the case to some Magistrate.

Camp No. 14, dated 5th April 1884.

OIL FOR THANNAS.

Where thannas exist they should be supplied with oil for a small common lamp or wick. The average cost should not exceed Re. 1 to Rs. 1½ for each small thanna and about Rs. 1½ for larger ones.

The allowance for oil sanctioned is at ½ seer per head station per night =15 seers per month, and ¼ seer per night=7½ seers per month to each sub-station.

(ORDERLIES) OFFICE.

In consequence of the reduced strength of the Force and other charges, it is found necessary to withdraw the orderly constables from the Sub-Divisional and Taluk Magistrates, and Inspectors. It is requested that all men so serving in the District may be at once delegated to executive duty.

No. 1481—49, dated 10th December 1878.

A constable may be detailed from the nearest station to attend Magistrate's courts during the time they are sitting.

The orderlies to the District office and other officials stand as at present.

(ORDERLIES) COURT.

As the Barr guard withdrawn from Munsiff's courts, it is directed that the Deputy Commissioner will, at such places as are at a distance from the Taluk Cutcherry, direct that an intelligent Police constable be in attendance during such hours as the Court be sitting to preserve order in the Court and to execute any Police duty which may be required of him by the Munsiff.

No. 1563—47 of 5th October 1878.

It must be understood that the Peons attached to the Munsiff's own courts establishment must be held responsible for the safe custody of his records and cash chest.

ORDER BOOK.

Inspector's diary should be on half margin to admit of orders being readily passed thereon, such orders as are important for record being duly entered in the district order book.

PAY.

Stoppages of pay for unauthorized absence should be shown in returns as "forfeiture" not as fines.

PETITIONS.

Police men should be warned to refrain from submitting, direct to the Inspector General's office, petitions representing their grievances. They should address the District Magistrate to whom and through whom all such representations should be sent to the Inspector General's office. Any infringement of this order will entail punishment.

PROCESSES.

Instructions for keeping the Register of Processes.

1. This book will be paged from 1 upwards and will contain register of all summonses, warrants of arrest, search warrants and proclamations issued under Sections 152, 159, 368, and 171, Criminal Procedure Code, a corresponding number being marked on the process directly it is received in the station.

2. Column 2 should show by what Magistrate the process was issued.

3. In columns 7, 8, 9, 10, each will be entered from 1 upwards under their separate denominations. The totals of columns 7, 8, 9, and 10 should correspond with the general number in column 1 on the same line.

4. The totals of columns 7, 8, 9, and 10, should be brought over to the head of each new page, so that at the end of the year the number of each different sort of process issued may be readily ascertained; a new series being commenced each year, *vide* specimen entries.

5. A short abstract will be forwarded quarterly to the head-quarters of the District through the Inspectors of the Taluk, of processes received (*vide* form at page 37) showing how they have been disposed of.

6. A search warrant or search of premises without warrant should always be conducted by the most responsible Police officer present, and *never* by a mere peon.

7. Particular attention is to be paid to Chapters XII and XIII, Criminal Procedure Code, in the serving of summonses and execution of warrants.

8. If any process herein entered is sent to another taluk, &c. for service, by beat or post, the same should be entered in column 15.

Abstract of Processes received during the Quarter ending 188

	Number of Processes.			
	Summonses.	Warrants of Arrest.	Search Warrants.	Proclamations.
Remaining unexecuted for the last quarter				
Received since the 1st of ...				
Total.....				
Deduct.				
Executed since 1st of ...				
Balance remaining unexecuted ...				

PRINTING CHARGES

All printed forms of registers, reports, &c., will be prepared at Bangalore, the cost being debited to Districts for the number supplied.

PROPERTY (STOLEN AND UNCLAIMED.)

Regular Police Rules, Para 24 and Circular No. 886-31 of 9th July 1874.

I. This book shall be paged and the slips on each page marked A and B respectively, and called "Register of property stolen and recovered" and of unclaimed property.

II. A detailed list of all unclaimed property found and of all property connected with all offences investigated by the Police, as also property seized by them, with or without warrant under circumstances which lead them to suspect it to have been stolen, and of unclaimed property, shall be entered in this register, the heading being scored showing whether the property is seized under Section 415, C. P. C. or detained as unclaimed.

III. Section 415 C. P. C. is subjoined for guidance.

"The seizure by any Police officer of property alleged or suspected to have been stolen or found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of an offence, shall be forthwith reported to a Magistrate, who shall thereupon make such order respecting the custody and production of such property as he thinks proper."

IV. Circular No. 886—31 of 9th July 1874, published in the *Mysore Gazette*, page 278, showing the duty of the Police in respect of unclaimed property, is subjoined for guidance.

"It shall be the duty of every Police officer to take charge of unclaimed property and convey the same to the nearest Police station.

2. "The officer in charge of any Police station on receipt of any unclaimed property shall immediately hand it over with an inventory in duplicate to the nearest Taluk Magistrate."

3. "The Taluk Magistrate will, after comparison of the property with the inventory, sign the duplicate, and return it to the Police officer who will transmit it at once to the District Magistrate as his voucher for the proper disposal of the property."

4. "The Taluk Magistrate shall seek the orders of the District Magistrate as to the disposal of such property."

5. "The District Magistrate may order the detention of such property at the Taluk cutcherry or its transmission to him as he may deem fit."

(3.) In the case of serious accidents, the Railway Police Superintendent, if any, or the District Superintendent of Police shall proceed without delay to the scene of the accident. If either officer be himself unable so to proceed, he shall depute a subordinate, who, in the case of the District Police, shall be an Assistant Superintendent of Police where there is one, or where there is no such officer, an Inspector. The officer, unable to proceed, shall also at once inform his departmental superior and the Magistrate of the District.

(4.) Such accidents shall forthwith be investigated by the Railway Police or the District Police as the case may be. If the investigation be made by the Railway Police, immediate information shall be given to the District Police either direct or through the Magistrate of the District. The result of the Police investigation prescribed by the rule shall be reported to the Manager of the Railway and to the Magistrate of the District.

(5.) When the investigation is made by the Railway Police and officers of the District Police arrive at the scene of the accident, the latter shall afford all necessary assistance and shall, if occasion arise, carry the investigation beyond the limits of the Railway premises. But the Railway Police Superintendent if present, is primarily entrusted with the duty of investigation within such limits, subject to any provisions elsewhere contained in these Rules, the further prosecution of the case on the conclusion of the preliminary local police investigation shall rest with the Railway Police.

(POLICE) VILLAGE.

No. 20, dated 30th April 1879, Chief Commissioner's Notification.

The following addition to the Mysore Village Police Rules on the subject of the duties of villagers in respect of watch and patrol of the village by night and maintenance of village enclosures, having been sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, is published for general information :—

(I). It shall be the duty of the Police Pâtel in each village, and he is hereby authorized to require a definite num-

ber of the inhabitants in each village being not more than three when the number of male adults does not exceed one hundred and fifty and not more than 2 per cent of the male adult population in other villages, to keep watch by night in the village choultry and to patrol the village ready to act immediately on any alarm of robbers and to use their lawful rights of self-defence. It shall also be the duty of the Patel to require the inhabitants of the village to maintain in good order the fence round the village site and the village gates.

(II). Any male adult inhabitant of the village who shall refuse, on the requisition of the Patel, to take his turn of watching in the choultry or to help in repairing the village fence or village gate shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding rupees five in the case of first conviction and not exceeding rupees fifty on a second or subsequent conviction.

PUBLIC MONEY.

No, 206, dated 12th November 1879, Chief Commissioner's Notification.

It is irregular on the part of Inspectors, &c., to retain in their possession undistributed pay and batta to their men, charges for oil, &c., for thannas, money sent to them for construction and repair of thannas under completion. They must never draw the pay of the men or other money until they are *ready* to distribute the same to the parties entitled. As a rule money required for thanna work should be sent to Amildars for payment to the parties. If the parties are at a distance from the kasaba, the Inspector may be deputed to make payment under the conditions under which they now distribute pay.

In no case however shall Inspectors retain public money in their possession longer than may be absolutely necessary for distribution.

All sums of money drawn by them or sent to them for any purpose will, if they are unable at once to disburse it duly to the proper parties, be deposited in the Taluk Treasury, a receipt for the same being taken.

Police Assistants will invariably when visiting taluks satisfy themselves and report that the above order is duly observed.

copy of the substance of the complaint already reduced to writing, and under Section 112, Criminal Procedure Code, entered in the station diary.

4. In grave cases it should always be sent *by express.*

5. These instructions will be carefully attended to by Inspectors and station-house officers.

REPORT (IST INTELLIGENCE.)

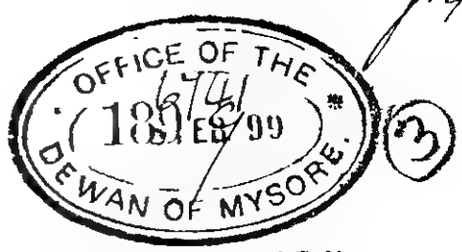
This book is to be kept in the District Police Office and immediately on receipt of a report of a heinous offence, a form is to be filled up and despatched to the Inspector General of Police.

2. The following is a list of offences to be so reported :—

1. Murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
2. Dacoity.
3. Highway robbery or robbery.
4. Serious affrays and illegal assemblies likelly to lead to serious riots.
5. Theft or house-breaking with any aggravated circumstances or in which Rs. 300 or upwards is stolen.
6. Counterfeiting Government Stamps or Coins.
7. Attempts to commit any of the above offences.
8. All cases in which Europeans are charged with any cognizable offence.
9. Cases of poisoning.
10. Robbery by means of stupifying or poisonous drugs.
11. Serious riots.

3. A brief description of the case reported is to be entered and other information given as per column of counterfoil. The counterfoil filled up with all the necessary information should be *kept* in the book as a *record*, the report being detached at the cheque line.

J. 969



OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE. 6741 18 FEB 99

(3)

From

The Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore, General and Revenue Depts.

P&L 6-98 3

Dated

Despatched 6th Feb 1899

Received

General No. 2774

No.

Enclosure No. 6 255

Furnishing Police circulars revised up to 1885 and other references re orders under which the existing grants under the head oil & petty stationery for Tannas were sanctioned.

Jnol
8.2.99
Fe 1 Submitted with references
8 " 9 2 a
Subd for orders.
MA
11/2
13

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No. 2774/255 Dated. Bangalore. 6th Feb 1899

Enc.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,

With reference to your docket No. 3205/357 dated 6th. September 98, requesting that a copy of the order under which the existing grants under the head "Oil & Petty Stationery for Tannas" were sanctioned may be furnished, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of docket No. 151 dated 12th December 98, from the Deputy Commissioner Kadur, stating that the order in question is not forthcoming in his Office.

I beg to forward herewith the marginally noted Circulars and a printed copy of Mysore Police Circulars revised up to 1885, being the only references available on the subject

2. It will be observed therefrom that in Circular No. 137/8 dated 18th January 75, the Judicial Commissioner called for Statements showing the Oil and charge for petty Stationery proposed for the Police Stations, and in Circular No. 245/14 dated 9th May 76, he fixed the quantities of Oil and the allowance of Stationery sanctioned for the Stations. In 1879 the total grant for Kadur was Rs 625, and subsequently increased gradually to 825 Rs, as per extracts, taken from

1. No. 137/8 of 18.1.75
2. " 245/14 of 9.5.76.
3. Page 57 of Mysore Police circulars revised upto 1885.
4. Copy of distribution statement of 1879.

from the printed b xdje{ts,herein enclosed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obidient servant

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

in MYSORE.

Encl to 8 (Encorsed to No 27/1/25 & 6-2-27)

1899

3/1

From

The Deputy Commissioner
Kadur District

To

The Inspector General
of Police, in Mysore

Dated 12"

Despatched 12" December 1898.

Received

General No. 151
No.

Enclosure No.

His No: 1962/132 dated 22nd ultimo, and other reminders requesting the Submission of a copy of the orders under which the existing grants under the head "oil and petty stationery for Tunas, were sanctioned.

With reference to the above has the honor to State that orders appear to have been

been received in the year 1875, on the Subject of oil and petty Stationery to Jamas, and the original docket is not forthcoming in this office. A reference may be kindly made to page 57 of the 2nd edition of the Police Circular orders which furnish some information as to when orders regarding oil for Jamaas were passed.

2. A copy of the schedule Showing the distribution of the funds for oil and petty Stationery of Jamaas for this District for the year 1879 is herein enclosed.

No other reference on the Subject is available at present.

/sd/ C. Venkat Rao
For Deputy Commissioner
Kadur District

"Copy"

K. Mandy
for Inspector General of Police

RS.

Enclosures to No 2774/255
76.2.97

Mysore Jnd.l Commrs Ofc
Bangalore 18th Jany 1875

(3/4)

Circular 137/8

Has the honor to forward herewith for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners and their Police Assistants two copies of the Police Budget of Districts for the ensuing official year.

2. The Chief Commissioner having expressed his general approval of this Budget, the items under the head of "Miscellaneous charges" may be considered as sanctioned, while the schedule of Establishments will in all probability be passed by the Government of India.

3 As it is of importance that as little as possible of this Budget provision may be allowed to lapse, Deputy Commissioners and their Police Assistants are directed to take early measures of preparation for the proper disbursement of the same as soon as possible after 1st April next, and it is specially hoped that, by early selection of sites at places where Thannahs are required, and by early submission of plans, and estimates for the same such progress may be made in the months of April and May that, before the next monsoon, the requirements in regard to Thannahs (for which the ad-interim scheme furnishes but scanty funs may be nearly all met.

I In Districts where the Schedule of Establishment provided in the new Budget is in excess of that of the "ad-interim" Establishment, applications for employment should be invited and registered, selected men sent to the Medical Officer for examination and such as are passed encouraged to study at the Police School so as to be ready for work soon after their appointment on the commencement of the Official year.

All men newly entertained should be of an appreciable physical standard say

Height _____ 5 feet 6 inches

Chest measurement _____ 33

Age between _____ 18 and 32. and men below this standard only taken on grounds of special aptitude.

II "Batta for men in Mulnad and Ghaut Stations.

Statements should be sent in of the names of Mulnad and Ghaut Stations, shewing the number of men of and below the rank of Duffadar employed there with a brief report of the rate of "Batta proposed to be given and whether for the whole year or for only those months (to be specified) during which the weather is inclement or unhealthy. The orders of the Judicial Commissioner will then be communicated to the "Deputy Accountant General" to pass the charges

at the rates approved.

III Printing charges &c.

Indents for Forms and Registers for the ensuing year are requested from Districts from which they have not yet been furnished. The amount available in the ad-interim Budget under this head is being utilised and in future all Forms, Reports and Registers shall as far as possible be printed at Bangalore and supplied to Districts on Indent, the cost being debited to the provision in the Budget of the District supplied. An approximate statement should also be furnished of probable requirements for Office contingencies including those which can be supplied by Deputy Commissioners to their Assistants.

IV Oil & Petty Stationery &c. Shannahs

A statement should be sent in shewing the quantity of oil to be supplied at each station and the probable monthly cost of the same as also the amount proposed to be given for petty Stationery in each Taluk.

V Fever and Cholera Medicines

Indents should be prepared for the requirements of the ensuing year. Measures will then be taken either to furnish them from Bangalore or from

the Medical Stores at the Hoozoor station of the Division in which the District is situated.

VI Equipment and Clothing

Deputy Commissioners are requested to report, with reference to the amount provided for their Districts, the quantity of Equipment (fire arms, handcuffs &c) they will require, and also the clothing they consider it advisable to supply to the men.

It is desirable that the men should wear a distinctive dress and one suitable to the climate where they are serving, but any large outlay in this item must be avoided; it is proposed to supply a dark blue woollen coat (like that of the Bangalore Cantonment Police) and black leather waistbelt, leaving the men to provide themselves with red turbands and trowsers of uniform color (white or blue) the views of Deputy Commissioners are requested on these points.

VII Construction & repair of Thannahs

Particular attention is called to the prompt judicious disbursement of the sums provided for each District so that comfortable and secure Thannahs (walled in) may be provided wherever required and that none of the provision shall lapse.

The Thannahs should be built of the material most readily procurable at the spot

and / consistent with / the number required and the amount available / of permanent material where possible.

If any large number be required it may be necessary to build them of mere thatch with Mud walls, but in some cases it is hoped the funds may admit of their being built of Stone on the Muntapum Plan or of brick with tiled roofs.

The great object to be borne in mind, however, is to provide at all Stations a fairly comfortable walled Thannah with out / for more if needed / secure and airy lockup room not less than $10^{ft} \times 9^{ft}$

In selecting sites for Thannahs, Officers should as far as possible secure possession of the ground round or in front of the Thannah to the distance of five or six yards to admit of a yard being hereafter enclosed.

In such of the Mulnad and ~~ghat~~ Stations where there may be no village in which the men to be stationed there, can find houses, it will be desirable to build small huts / $10^{ft} \times 8^{ft}$ / for them, these will of course be of mud walls with thatched roof and of the most inexpensive character compatible with reasonable comfort.

It may be observed that both for Thannahs and Huts, the ruling of the

Chief Commissioner Number and date as per margin permitting the free issue of foreshore materials for the erection of buildings for a public purpose may probably hold good but if this be objected to application shall be made to the Chief Commissioner for its extension for these purposes.

No. 6478/99 d/ 26th Feby 1874

It is requested that the several Statements, Returns and Reports called for herein may be submitted to this Office on or before the 25th Ult. February.

/Signed/ J. D. Gordon
Judl. Commissioner,

Copd. W.L.B.

Enclosure. Nov 27 76 / 255 / 76 2 ...

No. 245/14 8/9/5/76

Bangalore Dy. April/76

Circular. (3/2)

To.

The Deputy Commrs. & Police Assistants of Districts.

Has the honor to forward herewith for the guidance of Deputy Commrs. and their Police Assistants two lithograph Copies of the Police Budget of Districts and two Manuscript Copies of that of Police Assistants and their Establishments for the current Official Year Viz 1876.77 with figures (marked in red ink) Shewing the amounts that can be drawn by Deputy Commrs. and Assistants at District Treasuries.

Particular attention is called to the following instructions for the appropriation of Miscellaneous charges under the various sub headings.

2. Batta for Men in Mulnaud & Ghaut Stations.

1 The amounts provided under this head are in accordance with the proposals

sent

sent in by Deputy Commissioners as per their letters marginally noted and Statement marked A. forwarded herewith.

II. Batta is an item which must be disbursed with the same regularity as pay and drawn in the same Warrants. In fact it may be considered as part of a Man's salary while he is serving in such parts of District for which batta is sanctioned.

III. Batta is forfeited by Men of Mulnaud & Ghaut Stations while on leave or from absent from their Stations other Causes. A Copy of the Statement of batta in the accompanying form (marked B) will be filled up and sent in by Deputy Commissioners on or before 15th May for record in this Office, the two other Copies being kept in his Office.

3. Printing Charges & Office Contingencies.

The Items under this head will be of the following Nature

1 Charges for Express.

2 — " — Record boards & other petty articles for Office use.

3. Cart hire incurred for records, Clothing, Equipments or Stores sent from this Office to—

Bangalore District. Letters No. 134 & 86 dated 17th March & 28th June 75 respectively

Mysore Dist. — Letter No 374 dy —

Shimoga — " — Letter No 2158 dy 23d Febr 75.

Kadur — " — Letter No 81 dy 10th April 1875.

Hassan — " — " No 441 dy 9th Mar. 1875.

Enclosure. Cons 2776/255 of 6-2 [illegible]

No. 245/14 8/9/5/76

Bangalore Dt. April/76.

Circular. (21/2)

To.

The Deputy Commrs & Police Assistants of Districts.

Has the honor to forward herewith for the guidance of Deputy Commrs and their Police Assistants two lithograph Copies of the Police Budget of Districts and two Manuscript Copies of that of Police Assistants and their Establishments for the current Official Year Viz 1876.77 with figures (marked in red ink) shewing the amounts that can be drawn by Deputy Commrs and Assistants at District Treasuries.

II. Particular attention is called to the following instructions for the appropriation of Miscellaneous charges under the various sub headings.

2. Batta for Men in Mulnaud & Ghaut Stations.

I The amounts provided under this head are in accordance with the proposals

sent

to Districts and onto Taluks &ca.

II. The sums will be drawn as required ~~monthly~~ on Contingent Abstract to be adjusted by Detailed Contingent Bill. A proportion of about $\frac{1}{3}$d. of the Budget provision under this head has been placed at disposal of Deputy Commrs., the remainder being reserved in this Office for the supply of furniture to Stations or Inspectors.

Oil & Petty Stationery of Thannahs.

4

I 3 Copies of lithographed form (Marked C) of distribution Statement of probable expenditure for oil and Petty Stationary is herewith forwarded. One Copy will be filled up and sent to this Office by the 15th May the other two being kept in District Offices.

II The allowance for oil sanctioned is at $\frac{1}{2}$ Seer per Head Station per Night = 15 Seers per Month, and $\frac{1}{4}$ Seer per Night = $7\frac{1}{2}$ Seers per Month to each Sub Stations.

III Lanterns of uniform pattern for all Stations and Sub Stations are being made up here and will be supplied in the

course of about a month.

iv. The ordinary allowances for Petty Stationary is @ 1 Rs. per month for each Inspector and Sub Inspr. incharge of a Taluq or Sub Division of Taluq, but where Taluks under a single Inspector are large and contain a large number of Stations, applications for increase of this allowance will be duly considered.

5. Secret Service. The judicious utilization of funds under this head is urged upon District Officers, under the provisions of Circular Memo No. 1229 D/ 5th Sept. 1874. - Deputy Commissioners are authorized to make advances under this head to the extent of Rs. 50, reporting the same (by Notification of Sanction) to this Office and sending in the Bill for countersignature. This should invariably be done at or before the close of the month in which each such sum is disbursed.

6. The charges will be those incurred for detective purposes,

purposes, such as cost of dragging
Wells in search of
Corpus delicti &c.) or -
Batta &c. of men employed
in detective duty or expenses
incurred in obtaining
authentic information
from private parties
regarding the crime
under detection, and
any other such reasonable
expenses connected with
the case.

III Half of the budget
provision has been
placed at the disposal
of Deputy Commrs and
this will be further supple-
mented if required.

6. Fever & Cholera Medicines.

4. Copies of lithograph
forms (marked D) are
herewith forwarded,
to shew the quantity
received last year, the
quantity expended, balance
in hand and quantity
required

II Two Copies of the form
will be carefully filled
up-

filled up, and sent to this office in view to the requirements being met thro' the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, who will be requested to send them to the various Hospitals and Dispensaries in proportion to the wants of Stations in their vicinity - Information on this head should therefore be afforded.

Rewards for good Service by Police.

I. Conspicuous good Service on the part of any members of the force or Village Police may occasionally be rewarded by money payments or the presentation of a bangle &c. especially where the individual deserving of the same is not considered fit to be or cannot be promoted conveniently. In such cases a Bill (accompanied by a brief Statement of the circumstances) should be at once sent to this office for sanction when it will be countersigned, and returned to the district to be cashed and the sum paid, or altered as may be necessary.

A.

II A little more than half of the aggregate budget provision under this head, has been placed at disposal of Deputy Commissioners to be augmented as necessity is shewn.

8. Monthly Disbursement Statement. This important document must be carefully prepared and regularly sent in so as to reach this office on or before the 15th of every month.

II Items must be adjusted month by month and not allowed to accumulate or drawn in collective bills extending over several months Monthly Bills. Such as "Detailed Contingent Bill", "Batta Bills", "Police Assistts. Cart hire Bill" of each month must be sent in so as to reach this office by the 5th of the following month, explanation being given of any delay beyond this date. Cart hire Bill should invariably be accompanied with an explanatory memo:.

III Particular attention is drawn to the Deputy Accountt. Generals Circular No. 1252, dated 19th February 1876 which requires that the total of each Bill should be

put down in Writing.

A separate Circular will be sent on the subject of the budget provision for "Construction & Repair of Thanahs

[illegible]

[illegible] 28/9

Enclosure 6 Mos. No. 47

Extract from Jamlie's Budgets from 1875-76 to 1898-99

Amount for oil and Petty Stationery for Thanas	Year
Rs 650	1875-76
.. 650	1876-77
.. 650	1877-78
.. 800	1878-79
.. 625	1879-80
.. 625	1880-81
.. 625	1881-82
.. 697	1882-83
.. 1050	1883-84
.. 1050	1884-85
.. 1050	1885-86
.. 1050	1886-87
.. 567	1887-88
.. 567	1888-89
.. 565	1889-90
.. 565	1890-91
.. 565	1891-92
.. 565	1892-93
.. 685	1893-94
685	1894-95
685	1895-96
.. 685	1896-97
805	1897-98
815	1898-99

Rs 600 for Kadur District & Rs 450 for Hassan Sub Division

Office of the Inspector General of Police in Mysore
Dated Bangalore 6 February 1899

K. Nandy
for Inspector General of Police

Re-deed of [illegible]

Read :-

(5)

Correspondence ending with letter No. 2774/255 dated the 6th February 1899 from the Inspector General of Police in Mysore in re the Kadur Deputy Commissioner's ~~representation~~ application for increased grants under the heads "oil and petty stationery" for certain Tannahs in ~~the~~ his ~~Kadur~~ District.

Pol 4-98 No. 5

Order thereon 9871/J/220 dated 24.2.99.

The scale of allowances hitherto in force on account of oil and petty stationery charges stands apparently in need of revision, owing to the expansion of police work in all its branches. But instead of sanctioning increased allowances piecemeal and without reference to some recognized standard the Govt. would prefer that the charge

applicable to different classes of police stations throughout the State should be regulated on a fixed scale and proper Budget provision made in accordance therewith for the sanction of Government.

The Inspector General is therefore requested to submit such detailed information as may be necessary for this purpose.

23/2.99

1st crs order

22-2-99

Secretary

To

The I.G. of Police in Mysore.

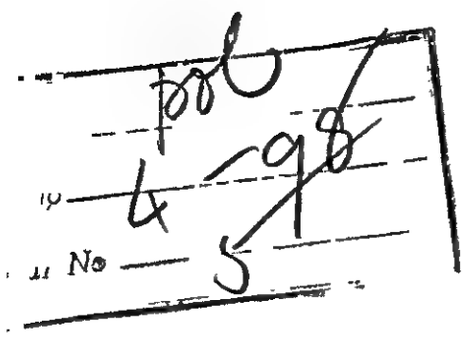
22-2-99

Reduce of t ~~[illegible]~~

Read :- (5)

Correspondence ending with letter No. 2774/255 dated the 6th February 1899 from the Inspector General of Police in Mysore in re the Kadur Deputy Commissioner's ~~representation~~ application for increased grants under the heads "oil and petty stationery" for certain Tannahs in ~~the~~ his ~~Kadur~~ District.

Pol 4-98 No 5



Order thereon 9871/J/220 dated 24.2.99.

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9663
8-4-00

1054

1899

From

The Inspector General of Police
in Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore
General and Revenue Depts.

4/98
6

Dated

Despatched 6 April 1900

Received

General No. 3556/306
No

Enclosure No 4

Requesting that Government may be pleased to accord sanction to the revised proposals re oil and petty stationery for Tannas

Jnd
7.4.00

Submitted with references.

Vol. 00-4-0

Subd to 17s
with an Officer Note
16/4/1900

MA
14/4

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No. 3556/306

Dated Bangalore 6 April 1900.

Enc. 4

From

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge Government Proceedings No: 9871/J.1220 dated 24th. February 1899 directing that the charges on account of "Oil and petty Stationery for Tannahs" should be regulated on some uniform standard instead of sending up proposals for increase piece meal. In reply I beg to state that I issued to the Deputy Commissioners circular No: 290 of the 18th. July

July 1899 (Copy enclosed). It will be ~ seen therefrom that all the Police stations were divided into six classes with ~ different rates of allowance according to their importance and needs for contingent expenditure. The details are given below:—

Class I. Police Stations at District Head Quarters, Rs 6/- per mensem

Class II. Head Stations at important Talugs. Rs 5/- per mensem.

Class III. Head Stations at less important Talugs. Rs 4/- per mensem

Class IV. Sub stations at important places. Rs 1-8-0 per mensem

Class V. Sub-stations at less important places - Re 1/- per mensem

Class VI. Minor stations and outposts. Annas 12 to 8 per mensem.

&c.

2. The Deputy Commissioners have now submitted statements of all stations classified according to the above standard and they have been carefully checked in this office.

3. Stations in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, cannot be brought under the same classification as their requirements for oil on account of the existing system of night beats are considerably greater than those of the Mofussil stations. All the stations in the Bangalore city have therefore been treated as of one class with an allotment of Rs 4-8-0 per mensem while the two outposts are placed in another class with an allotment of Rs 1-2-0 per mensem and a monthly allowance of

Rs.

Rs 15-12-0 is provided for the office of the city Inspector and his two chief constables. In the Mysore city the stations have been classified as follows with the allotment noted against each.

Class I. Head stations 1st. class Rs 5-12-0 per mensem

Class II Head stations 2nd class. Rs 4-8-0 per mensem.

Class III. Head stations IIIrd. class. Rs 3-4-0 per mensem

Class IV Sub stations 1st. class Re 1/- per mensem

Class V Sub stations 2nd. class Annas 12 per mensem

4. I herewith forward a consolidated statement shewing the total number of stations and the aggregate charge for each

each District, and the Bangalore and Mysore cities. It will be seen that the total number of stations in the Province including the 2 cities is 65-3 with a monthly allotment of Rs 1060-8-0 per mensem or Rs 12726 per annum while budget allotment under this head is or Rs 9287 per annum, the increase now proposed being Rs 3439 per annum

5. I beg to bring to the notice of Government that the existing allotment under this head was made so far back as in 1875-76 when during the organization of Police the scale allowed for each station was fixed in chief Commissioners circular No. $\frac{245}{14}$ dated 9th May 1876, an extract of which is herein enclosed for ready reference

Copy forwarded with this office letter No: $\frac{2714}{255}$ dated 6.2.1899

Subsequently

Subsequently as the number of stations increased the allotment was also raised, but only at the scale sanctioned so long ago as 1876. As circumstances have since changed and the price of oil has increased it is found impossible to keep the expenditure within that scale. It has been accordingly revised as desired by Government in the Proceedings above quoted with the greatest attention to economy. I append a statement shewing at a glance the allotment under this head for each District as it stood in 1875-76 1881-82, and 1899-1900 and as now proposed. But the comparison cannot be very exact as the number of stations has increased and the work has multiplied. The increase of Rs 3439 now proposed is necessary and unavoidable.

and

and I request that Government may be pleased to accord their sanction to the revised proposals.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant.

A Langaramaz
Inspector General of Police.

Office of the Inspector General of Police in Mysore.
Dated Bangalore. 18th July 1899.

No 290/1

E to No 3556/306 Dt 6-4-1900

Circular.

Read:—

Proposals received from Districts &c. in re increase under the head "Oil and petty stationery for Thannas."

With reference to Government Proceedings No: 9871 of the 24th February 1899 observing that instead of sanctioning increased allowances recurrent without reference to some recognized standard the Government would prefer that the charges applicable to different classes of Police Stations throughout the state should be regulated on a fixed scale, the following instructions are issued for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioners &c. and for submission of revised statements at an early date.

---

1. Talug stations at the District Head Quarters may be classed as 1st class Head station and an allowance for "oil and petty stationery" at Rs 6 per mensem may be fixed (Rs 3 for oil and Rs 3 for the purchase of stationery articles required for the station as well as for the use of the Inspectors &c.,).

2. Stations at the Talug Head Quarters (Kusba) considered important, may be classed as 2nd class Head station and Rs 5 fixed per mensem. (2½ Rs for oil and 2½ for articles of stationery).

3. Stations at the Talug Head Quarters of less importance may be classed as 3rd class Head station and Rs 4 fixed per mensem. (2 Rs. for oil and 2 Rs, for stationery).

Instead of the amounts being given away to the Inspectors absolutely, contingent bills may be ordered to be submitted for check by the District Police

Police office of total quantity of oil and station-ery articles purchased every month within the sanctioned amount and contingent rules made applicable to the same

4 Town ~~and Town stations in~~ stations in important places may be classed as 1st. class sub station and an allowance of Rs 1-8-0 fixed per mensem

5. Town and sub stations in less important places may be classed as 2nd. class sub station and an allowance of Rs. 1-0-0 fixed per mensem.

6. Other sub stations and outposts may be classed as 3rd class sub station and an allowance from annas 12 to 8 fixed per mensem according to their importance.

These amounts may be given away outright to the station House officers without requiring the submission of bills, but with the proviso that an account should be kept of the expenditure on oil and station-ery in each station

(signed) K. Chaudy
for Inspector General of Police

To

The Deputy Commissioners, of Districts.

and Sub Division officers Chickballapur French-Rocks and Assistant Super-intendents of Police Kolar Gold Fields.

Copy"

[illegible]
Inspector General of Police

tions with uniform rate of allowance fixed for each of them Lannahs."

| Sub Stations and Outposts | | |

Statement showing the number of Head and Sub st
under the head "Oil and petty stationery for

E.C. No 3556/300
D 6-4-1900

Districts	Head Stations											
	1st. class at Rs 6/-				2nd. class at Rs 5/-				3 class at Rs 4/-			
	No	Amount			No:	Amount			No:	Amount		
Bangalore	1	6	"	"	9	45	"	"	3	12	"	
Kolar	2	12	"	"	8	40	"	"	2	8	"	
Kolar Gold Fields	3	18	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	16	"	
Tumkur	1	6	"	"	7	35	"	"	4	16	"	
Mysore	1	6	"	"	5	25	"	"	2	8	"	
French Rocks sub Division	2	12	"	"	3	15	"	"	1	4	"	
Hassan	1	6	"	"	1	5	"	"	6	24	"	
Kadur	2	12	"	"	4	20	"	"	4	16	"	
Chitaldroog	1	6	"	"	6	30	"	"	2	8	"	
Shimoga	2	12	"	"	7	35	"	"	1	4	"	
Total	16	96	"	"	50	250	"	"	29	116	"	

ysore City

	Sub Stations.						Total number of stations	Total cost for month.	Total Cost for Annum
at	1st. Class at Rs 1-2-0		2nd. Class at Rs 1-0-0		3rd. Class at annas 12.				
unt	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount			
" "	2	2 4 "	" " " " " " " "				12	63 " "	756 " "
12 "	"	" " "	3	3 " "	3	2 4 "	14	50 " "	600 " "
12 "	2	2 4 "	3	3 " "	3	2 4 "	26	113 " "	1356 " "
the whole Province							65-3	1060 8 "	12726 " "

Asstt. Inspector General of Police.

Bangalore and

	City Inspectors and Chief Constables Office.			Head Stations								
				1st. class at Rs 5-=12-0				2nd. class at Rs 4-=8-0				3rd. Rs 3-
				No:	Amount			No:	Amount			No:
Bangalore city	15-	12	"	.	"	.	.	10	45-	.	"	"
Mysore city	10	"	"	2	11	8	"	3	13	8	"	3
Total.	25-	12	"	2	11	8	"	13	58	8	"	3

Grand total

Office of the Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

Dated. Bangalore April 1900

No: 245/14.

Office of the Inspector General of Police
Bangalore 9th. May 1896.

Circular

Particular attention is called to the following instructions for the appropriation of Miscellaneous charges under the various headings: —

4. Oil and petty Stationery for Lamahs:

The allowance for oil sanctioned is at ½ seer per Head Station per night ie. 15 seers per month, and ¼th. seer per night ie. 7½ seers per month to each sub-station

Lanterns of uniform pattern for all stations and sub stations are being made up here and will be supplied in the course of about a month.

The

The ordinary allowance for petty stationery is at Re 1/- per month for each Inspector and sub Inspector in charge of a Taluk or sub Division of a Taluk, but where Talugs under a single Inspector are large and contain a large number of stations applications for the increase of this allowance will be duly considered.

(Signed) E. D. Gompertz.

Deputy Inspector General of Police.

"Extract"

Inspector General of Police.

22

13417

(11)

In the present financial condition is necessary to avoid if possible ~~any~~ additional expenditure in every Deptt - the present proposals involve Rs 3439 per annum - the Insp Genl is therefore requested to report whether the scale could not be further revised and contracted and the add'l expr which may be considered quite unavoidable met by savings under other heads of the Police Budget

pol 4-98 7

Draft at 1st 17/4/00

16 4 1900

Note

Office will at leisure prepare a statement showing what was the entire Police Budget at the commencement of the Regency (1895) & what increased provision has made every year

J.B. - Sd by the statement prepared 1/4/00

16/4

[illegible] 1895

(12)

Read:-

Letter NO.3556/306 dated the 6th.April 1900 from the Inspector General of Police in Mysore submitting proposals for regulating the charges to be incurred in purchasing Oil and petty stationery for Tannas (Police Stations) in the State and requesting sanction to the same.

Order thereon NO.11630/J.1160

Dated Bangalore, 20th. April 1900.

In the present financial condition of the State Government deem it necessary to avoid, if possible, additional expenditure in every Department the present proposals involve an increased cost of RS.3439 per annum. The Inspector General is therefore requested to report whether the scale cannot be further revised and curtailed and the additional expenditure which may be considered unavoidable, met by savings under other heads of the Police Budget

(Intd.)L.A.

For Secretary

TO.

The Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

J 1204.

11790
190
13-4-01

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPTS.

pol
4-98
cf

...E DEPARTMENT
Gl. No 8987
JUL 15 1901
No 1672
REVENUE OFFICE

Dated

Despatched 12 April 1901

Received 13/4/01

General No. 3604
No. 399

Enclosure No. Two.

Requesting to move Government to sanction the revised scale for Oil & Petty Stationery for Tannahs, herewith forwarded.

Jmd
J F No. 30 of 1899-1900 pickup
[illegible]
24/4/01

cd from A Shastri

subd with an office note

SN
9/5/01

MGCPE—5-3-01-1000

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No. 3604/399 DATED 12th April 1901

Enc. 2.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,

With reference to Govt: Progs: No. 11630/J1160 dated 20th April 1900, requesting to be informed whether the revised scale proposed for Oil and Petty Stationery for Tannahs could not be further curtailed and whether the additional expenditure which may be considered non-avoidable could not be met from savings under other heads of the Police Budget, I have the honor to state that the above Proceedings were

communicated

communicated to the Deputy Commissioners and they were asked to report what reduction they could propose in the Scale or allotment under this head. Their replies are embodied in the Memo (copy herein enclosed) from which it will be seen that the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur and the Sub-Division Officer, French Rocks, have replied that no reduction could be made in the scale of contingent allowance or classification of the Stations as the proposals already made by them were submitted after a full consideration of actual requirements.

2. The Deputy Commissioners of Kolar, Hassan and Chitaldrug and the Superintendent of Police, Gold Fields, have proposed a reduction of Rs 693/per annum, some by reducing the scale of allotment for each station and others by reducing the classification of the Stations.

3. A statement showing the original and the

revised proposal is herewith forwarded. The scale was drawn up after mature consideration and it is not desirable to spoil the uniformity merely for a petty saving. Moreover the cost of oil and stationery is greater than before. As it is, the stations are ill lighted and look pinched in every way for want of sufficient allowance and it is not desirable to cut down the proposals more than I have done in the annexed Memo. The grants for contingencies for the different districts as they now stand and as proposed are given in the margin and involve an increase of Rs 261-9-4 per mensem or Rs 3139/- per annum.

4. There are no other heads under which any retrenchment

	Districts	Present allotment under the Head "Oil & Petty Stationery for Jamabandi"			Proposed allotment under the Head "Oil & Petty Stationery for Jamabandi"		
1	Bangalore	1010	"	"	1497	"	
2	Kolar (excluding Malur & Mulbagal)	774	"	"	1071	"	
3	Tumkur	1032	"	"	1401	"	
4	Mysore	1103	"	"	1059	"	
5	French-Rocks	444	"	"	873	"	
6	Hassan	661	"	"	855	"	
7	Shimoga	981	"	"	1356	"	
8	Kadur	915	"	"	1152	"	
9	Chitaldrug	704	"	"	1006	"	
10	Kolar Gold Fields (including Bowringpet, Malur & Mulbagal)	471	"	"	801	"	
11	Bangalore City	692	"	"	756	"	
12	Mysore City	600	"	"	600	"	
	Total Rs	9287	"	"	12426	"	

can be effected to make up for this increase and as the proposed scale will take effect only from the beginning of the next official year I request that you will be so good as to move the Government to sanction the scale proposed (vide Column 5 of the Statement).

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

A Rangeraung

Inspector General of Police

Memomorandum re Oil and petty stationery for Tannahs

Correspondence ending with letter no 2774/255 dated 6-2-1879 × Sl No 3

On a reference from the Inspector General of Police in re Kadur — Deputy Commissioner's application for increased grants under the head "Oil and petty Stationery" for certain Tannahs in his District, Government in their Proceedings no 9871/J1220 dated 24-2-1899 suggested the desirability of the charges applicable to the different classes of Police stations throughout the state being regulated on a fixed scale and the proper Budget provision being made in accordance therewith.

× Sl No 5

Circular no 290/1 dated 18th July 1899

Upon this, circular instructions were issued to all the Districts fixing

the following scale : ——

	Per mensem
For a 1st class Head Station —	Rs 6/-
— — 2nd — — — do — — —	" 5/-
— — 3rd — — — do — — —	" 4/-
— — 1st class Sub station —	Rs 1-8-0
— — 2nd — —	do — — — 1— — —
— — 3rd — —	do — — — 12 to 8 as

and revised statements were called for in accordance with the above Scale.

3. On receipt of replies from the Districts the Government was addressed on the subject and a consolidated statement was forwarded showing the total number of Stations (653) and the aggregate charges as per scale laid down above (Rs 12726/- per annum). As the Budget allotment under "Oil and petty Stationery is only Rs 9287/- per annum, sanction was applied for for the additional expenditure of

Sl No 11
No 3566/306 dated 6th April 1900.

of Rs 3439/- under this head and it was urged that, as the existing allotment was fixed so far back as 1875-76 and as the scale then fixed remained unchanged in spite of altered conditions, the increase proposed was necessary and unavoidable.

Sl No 12
no 11630/J 1160 dated 20-4-1900

4. The Government in reply pointed out the necessity for avoiding additional expenditure in view of the present financial condition of the State and required a report as to whether the scale could not be further revised and curtailed and whether the additional expenditure which may be considered unavoidable could not be met from savings under other heads of the Police Budget.

5. Copy of the above was sent to the Districts and the Deputy

commissioners were requested to revise their statements anew with view to curtailing the additional amount asked for.

6. The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga and the Sub Division Officer, South Roche have replied that no reduction could be made in the scale or classification, as the proposals already made by them were made after a full consideration of actual requirements

7. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar writes that the classification of the Stations could not be revised but proposes a reduction in the scale fixed for each class of stations and shows a decrease of Rs 267-12-0 per annum. The scale originally fixed and that as now revised

	Originally fixed	Now revised by the Deputy Comm[r] Kolar
Head Stations		
1st class	Rs 6/-	— 4-8-0
2nd class	5/-	— 3-12-0
3rd class	4/-	— 3/-
Sub Stations		
1st class	1-8-0	— 1-2-0
2nd class	1-0-0	— 0-12-0
3rd class	as 8 to 12	— 0-9-0

is given in the margin. The docket in question is prepared and signed by the officiating Police Assistant Superintendent for Deputy Commissioner and there is nothing to show that the Deputy Commissioner has specially considered the question. Mr C Narayana Rao had in fact classified the Taluq Head Stations into different grades and allotted the higher rates of allowance for the Chickballapur Sub-Division while the remainder of the Kolar District was dealt with by Mr Gaudin. Under these circumstances I am unable to accept the revised proposals for Kolar.

8. The Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields, proposes a reduction of only Rs 4-15-0 per mensem or Rs 59-4-0 per annum and states that, as prices are high in his Division, no further reduction is possible. I think it desirable to

keep the higher allowance as the strength of most of the Stations and outposts has been increased and it is very likely ~~essential~~ that lanterns will have to be used at nights.

9. The Deputy Commissioner of Chittaldrug has submitted a revised statement showing a reduction of Rs 15-4-0 per mensem or Rs 183/- per annum. A further reduction of as 8/- per mensem or Rs 6/- per annum was effected by reducing the allotment to 2 stations which was not according to the prescribed scale. This is effected by reducing the class of certain stations in his District. This may be accepted.

10. The Deputy Commissioner of Hassan proposes a reduction of Rs 14-12-0 per mensem or Rs 177/- per annum by a reduction in the

the scale for some stations and by alterations in the class of some stations in his District. It is desirable to maintain the scale of the different stations and accept only the reductions due to alterations in class. Thus revised the saving would amount to Rs 111/-.

11. The Districts have therefore now proposed a reduction of only Rs 693/- per annum from the figures originally proposed by them of which I propose to confirm only Rs 300/-. The total figure as now reduced will be Rs 12426/- and this is Rs 3139 in excess of the present Budget allotment viz. Rs 9287/-. A statement showing the original amount proposed, the reduction made and the total revised cost is put up.

A Ramaswamy

Inspector General of Police

Mipote City	600	600		600
Grand total for the whole Province	7287	12726	300	12426

[illegible]

Inspector General of Police

Statement shewing the existing, the proposed and the revised proposed cost of Cit and petty Stationery for Tannahs.

Districts	Present existing Cost per annum	Originally proposed cost per annum	Proposed reduction per annum	Revised proposed cost per annum	Remarks.
	2	3	4	5	6
Bangalore	1010	1497		1497	
Kolar (excluding Malur & Mulbagal)	774	1071		1071	
Tumkur	1032	1401		1401	
Mysore	1103	1059		1059	
French Rocks	444	873		873	
Hassan	661	966	111	855	
Shimoga	981	1356		1356	
Kadur	815	1152		1152	
Chittaldrug	704	1194	189	1005	
Kolar Gold Fields (including Bowringpet, Malur and Mulbagal)	471	801		801	
Bangalore City	692	756		756	

Draft as per orders

To.

The Inspector General of Police in Mysore

Dated 9/9 7-01

No 1951 / 7C 16

Correspondence ending with the Inspector General's letter No 3604/399 dated 12th April 1901, stating that no retrenchments can be effected under any other heads of the Police Budget, to make up for the increased expenditure of Rs 3139/- proposed under the head "oil and Petty Stationery for Jamahs."

With reference to the above, has the honour to observe that

that in the detailed Police Budget, under (5) Executive Rural Police,- Rs 21600, have been provided against 4 Travelling Allowance to Inspectors and Establishments' both for 1900-1901 & 1901-1902. But the actual expenditure has been as follows:-

1) For 1899-00 - Rs12,745

Actual expenditure for 1900-1901 for 8 months July 1900 to Feby. 1901 — Rs10,514

Probable expenditure for the remaining 4 months — 5257

Rs 15,771

For 1901-2 also the actual expenditure may be put down as Rs 16000 in round figures. Thus there will be a saving of Rs 5600. The Inspector General is requested to

to be so good as to state whether the increased allotment of Rs 3139 proposed for oil may not be met out of this sum.

2. An early reply is requested.

By order,

N
6/7/0.
For Secretary

Copied
8.7.06

394
11.7.01 1901-1902. 3

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

pol
4-
10 98

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPTS.

DEPARTMENT
Gl. No. 183
JUL 11 1901
OFFICE

Dated 10th July 1901. 42

Despatched

Received

General No. 182
No. 9

Enclosure No.

Stating that the increased expenditure of Rs 3139 proposed under the head Oil and petty Stationery for Tannahs may be met out of the Savings under the head T/a to Insprs & Establishments.

Fwd Lot
Sent 12
11.7.01

Repeat put up.
HS 15/7/01

Please HGCPE—5-3-01-1000
Put up on
Cont. of office note
v.29
15/7.01

Submitted to the Secy with office note continued
16/7/01

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No. 182/9 Dated Bangalore 10th July 1901.

Enc.

From

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Sir,

Adverting to your docket No. 195 F.L. 16 of the 9th July 1901 enquiring whether the additional expenditure of Rs 3139/- proposed for the current year under the head "Oil and Petty Stationery of Thanas" cannot be met by reducing the amount under the head "Travelling allowance of Establishment" from Rs 21600/- to Rs 18000/- as the actual expenditure under that head in the previous years (1899 900 and 1900-1901) did

did not exceed that sum, I have the honor to reply in the affirmative

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Off. Inspector General of Police

J.

Draft as per orders

4

Read:— Correspondence ending with letter No 182/9 dated 10th July 1901, from the Inspector General of Police in Mysore stating that the increased expenditure of Rs 3139 proposed by him under the head "Oil and petty Stationery for Tannahs", may be met out of the Savings of Rs 5600 pointed out under the head "Travelling allowance of Establishment"

pol 4-98 H

No. H 296 & 15/8/01.

Order thereon:—

Recorded

After issue, send the whole file to Jud. VL 14/8/01

VL 14/8/01

For Secretary

To The Inspector General of Police in Mysore